

INTERNATIONAL

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Austria	2.55	Belgium	2.25	Denmark	1.40	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Greece	1.00	India	1.00	Iran	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Morocco	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	Norway	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Romania	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	Turkey	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
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Established 1887

28,032

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1973



Thousands of Italian industrial workers demonstrating in Milan yesterday during nationwide work stoppages.

Labor Troubles in Europe

10 Million Strike in Italy, but Public Hardly Notices

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Millions of workers demanding higher pay and social reforms walked off their jobs for periods ranging from 15 minutes to 24 hours today in Italy's second general strike of the year.

Like similar stoppages in the past, the token strike went almost

unnoticed, although Italy's Big Three labor unions said it involved nearly 10 million workers.

Most shops and stores and a number of bars and restaurants in Rome stayed open despite the strike call.

Railroad men confined their strike to 15 minutes, starting at 11 a.m. City transportation work-

ers held their walkout to four hours, at times set city-by-city.

In Rome, buses and subway trains came to a halt at 8:30 a.m. or after the morning rush hour, and service was resuming before Rome's late lunch break.

Italy's seven million industrial workers also confined their strike to four hours. An electricity

strike of the same duration failed to affect the power supply, although any accidental blackouts went unrepaired.

Only farm workers walked off their jobs for 24 hours. Airline employees confined their strike to a token 30 minutes, newspaper printers to two hours and hospital workers to one hour.

Trainmen in Britain Take Action

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—British passenger trains will stop running at midnight tonight in a 24-hour nationwide strike, a railway union announced tonight.

The decision came after nearly nine hours of tough-and-go talks. London's Underground system will also be affected. About half the drivers belong to the striking union.

The strike was called to press a pay claim partly blocked by the government's wage guidelines. Gas workers, hospital laborers, London teachers, civil servants and auto plant workers are among other groups involved in a series of protest strikes and slowdowns against the Conservative cabinet's anti-inflation policy.

A night rail-ferries service connecting London with Paris and Brussels will run tomorrow, but without sleeping cars. British Rail's Continental, Channel Islands, and Irish car-and-passenger ferries will operate normally, officials said.

Challenge by 750,000

Some 750,000 workers are now challenging the government either in go-slows or day-by-day strikes, the Associated Press reported.

A 24-hour strike by 400,000 civil servants, the first in their history, today disrupted British ports and airfields of customs officers, enabling travelers to breeze through.

Airport officials said that it was like a "hunger for paradise." Tourists openly carried cameras and transistor radios past barriers.

Officials were concerned over security. Scotland Yard officials checked passports against secret lists of undesirable people. However, an officer commented: "We're doing our best to keep the bad boys out—but without immigration and customs officers it's pretty hopeless."

There was a bomb scare at London Airport which officials said couldn't have come at a worse time. It proved to be a hoax.

Guidelines Stiffened
The trade union movement appeared determined to go to the brink in its long-drawn-out conflict with Prime Minister Edward Heath's government, which yesterday published stiffer guidelines for pay and profits curbs than some observers had expected.

Government circles said that Mr. Heath was determined to try to ride out the trouble.

Three parliamentary by-elections on Thursday could show whether public opinion supports the government's firm policy.

Prices on the British stock market closed lower because of forebodings caused by the pay-and-price guidelines issued yesterday.



Group of London civil servants, one of them carrying cartoon of Prime Minister Edward Heath in a toilet seat frame (right), picketing government offices.

French Air Controllers Extend Walkout

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP).—France's air controllers voted today—the seventh day of an illegal strike—to extend the walkout through Thursday.

French pilots have

scheduled a strike tomorrow and Thursday.

The air controllers said they were ready to negotiate with the government, but a Transport

Ministry spokesman has said that such negotiations would have no purpose.

Traffic at French airports, now under the control of military technicians, was greatly reduced today, but there seemed to be no split among French pilots, who had said they would refuse to fly while the military is in charge of the control towers.

Air France pilots honored the pledge and many flights were canceled. But pilots for Air Inter, the French internal airline, were working.

The walkout, following the controllers' demands for more pay and a statute giving them the right to strike, is costing Air France about \$2 million a day in losses, a company spokesman indicated.

In Brussels, air controllers voted today to start a slowdown tomorrow morning to back their drive for improved salaries and working conditions.

The controllers complain that a wage agreement signed by the government last summer has not been carried out.

A slowdown in Belgium will multiply chaos for international travelers because many flights for Paris have been diverted to Brussels.

The Belgian controllers are threatening direct strike action if their demands are not met quickly, union sources said.

U.S. Stops Paris Talks As POW Release Halts

Hanoi Links Prisoner Issue To Truce Implementation

Rogers Told to Clarify Issue With Hanoi Aide

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, Feb. 27 (WP).—The deadlock over the release of prisoners tightened today as the North Vietnamese failed to show up for either the morning or the afternoon session of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission meeting.

A North Vietnamese spokesman, Lt. Col. Bul Tin, said late today that his delegation would attend tomorrow's session.

Earlier in the day, he had said that there would be no further release of American prisoners unless certain conditions were met, including a cease-fire, simultaneous return of civilian and military prisoners and improved conditions for Communist delegates to the Joint Military Commission.

"We have the impression that the U.S. delegation is solely concerned with the release of American prisoners of war and this does not correspond with Dr. Henry Kissinger's promises in Paris," he said in a telephone interview late today.

"U.S. Responsibility"
"The United States has the responsibility to regulate all matters concerning the cease-fire and not just the American prisoners of war," he said, calling for a "positive effort" to resolve the impasse.

As for the release of prisoners, he said, "We will wait from day to day to watch developments."

The Americans issued a statement today accusing the North Vietnamese of saying "different things to different audiences in attempting to explain the delay in the release of POWs."

The statement said that "extensive effort" had been made to improve working facilities for the Joint Military Commission and that full application of the cease-fire was an obligation which "must be borne by all parties to the agreement."

As is so often the case in Vietnam, neither side appeared to be talking in terms relevant to the other. The Americans were talking about the letter of the agreement while the North Vietnamese seemed to be invoking the spirit of the agreement.

In the matter of the political prisoners, for example, it is clear from the text of the Paris agreement that the Americans are right in saying the release of civilian prisoners was not to be linked to the return of American prisoners of war.

Communist View
But in signing the agreement, the North Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) believed they were accepting a political process, if not a solution, whereby certain conditions would flow from the basic agreement. Now, 30 days after the cease-fire began, they see the war still going on. Little that has been agreed upon has come to pass and they blame the Americans as well as the South Vietnamese for this failure.

In the American view, the prisoner delay is simply an attempt to gain leverage for North Vietnamese demands against the Saigon government—to get the United States involved as an honest broker.

The North Vietnamese believe the United States has a duty to become involved. "All four parties must make an effort to normalize relations between North and South Vietnam as Kissinger promised in Paris," Col. Bul Tin (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The United States today imposed a recess on the international conference on Vietnam here and instructed Secretary of State William P. Rogers to seek clarification of the prisoner issue from North Vietnamese officials "before other business is conducted."

Reacting swiftly to the North Vietnamese statement in Saigon early today that North Vietnam was suspending further release of American prisoners, the White House instructed Mr. Rogers to clarify the situation with the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, "on a most urgent basis."

It seemed most likely that they would meet tomorrow.

The White House statement was read here tonight at a briefing by a State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, while Mr. Rogers was dining with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko.

The statement was issued in Washington by White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler following a lengthy meeting this morning between President Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger. The statement called on North Vietnam "to release immediately the next group of prisoners of war."

Shortly after the strong White House statement there were reports, according to The Washington Post, that the issue may be resolved shortly and that the next group of prisoners will be on their way home this week.

Mr. McCloskey said that Washington and Paris had been in continuous telephone conversation this afternoon, but would not say if Mr. Rogers had spoken directly with the President.

At his briefing, Mr. McCloskey said the Jan. 27 peace agreement was "mistakenly clear" on the prisoner issue. He cited article 6 of the protocol on prisoners, which states: "The detaining parties shall not deny or delay [the prisoners'] return for any reason..."

The White House statement emphasized that the agreement specified that the return of prisoners "shall be carried out simultaneously with" the U.S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam. Mr. Ziegler said that the United States had withdrawn more than half the troops remaining in Vietnam as of Jan. 27, and that Hanoi would have to release at least 120 more Americans to keep pace with that figure.

The Communists freed 143 Americans on Feb. 12, and 29 more Feb. 18. The next scheduled release was to have taken place today. The Communists have acknowledged that they still hold more than 400 American prisoners.

Asked if American troop withdrawals might be slowed, Mr. Ziegler said they would not be. "The United States is scrupulously following the agreement," he said.

Mr. McCloskey said the United States "categorically rejected" charges made by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Joint Military Commission in Saigon that the United States was violating the Jan. 27 agreement.

He said Washington had hoped that this international conference would not be turned into a forum for charges of cease-fire violations. "We did not come to Paris to see this conference break down."

But he said that Washington (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



DOUBLING UP—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, both delegates to the Paris peace conference, held private talks session yesterday afternoon at the Soviet Embassy.

Russia Accepts French Plan Europe Security Talks Move Closer to Accord on Agenda

By Joe Alex Morris

HELSINKI, Feb. 27.—The Soviet Union agreed today to a Western proposal on working out an agenda for the European security conference.

The Russians accepted a plan put forward by France yesterday, when preparatory talks went into their third phase here. The plan was designed to get the talks away from formal position-taking and down to the working level of "shirtsleeve diplomacy."

Soviet assent meant that later this week the 34 nations involved in the preparatory talks could start wading through the multitude of proposals for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As French delegate Gerard Andre put it, the purpose would be to give common form to what is agreed upon and to reduce differences over other matters.

It was yet another tactical concession by the Russians, who are eager for the conference to take place. But still unanswered was whether the Communist bloc was

prepared to discuss substantive points of issue, such as peoples' right to self-determination and greater contacts between citizens of different states.

The Russian concession—they would have preferred four working groups to one—gave rise to some optimism. "We are confident to succeed," said a British delegate.

The resumption of preparatory talks here stood in marked contrast to the stalled negotiations in Vienna on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe. The United States was at first skeptical about the proposed European security conference, fearing it would turn into a meaningless propaganda carnival and simply reinforce the status quo in postwar Europe.

The attitude of the neutrals, plus such Communist "upstarts" as Romania and Yugoslavia, has made the Americans more optimistic. But they re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

On Arrival in Washington

Mrs. Meir Sees U.S. Set for 'Perfect' Peace Role

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP).—Premier Golda Meir arrived in Washington yesterday for what is described as a "private visit" declaring that the United States was preparing to play "the perfect role" in seeking to get a settlement in the Middle East.

"On the one hand, the United States does not sit back and not care... It is very interested, very anxious that there should be a step toward peace. If the neighbors [in the Middle East] would be prepared to begin to talk about peace, the United States would do everything possible to help the parties come to an agreement, everything but... decide for the parties."

Mrs. Meir spoke almost haltingly at first as she met the press at Dulles International Airport, her first encounter with reporters outside Israel since last week's downing of the Libyan airliner

over the Sinai desert that left 106 dead.

Asked whether she feared that the great powers would now step in to impose a settlement, she said: "I think we should keep two things apart... The tragedy that has taken place only highlights what has happened in the area, not only since 1957 but before that, that the time has come that people in the area should make plans how to live together."

The Arab states and the Arab people and the Israeli state and the Israeli people are going to live together... The sooner our neighbors recognize this fact—and they may not like it—the sooner they accept and we make plans to live together, the better."

On several occasions, Mrs. Meir referred to the downing of the plane as a "tragedy" that had caused deep sorrow among the Israeli people. But she said she did not feel the incident would interfere with her talks here with President Nixon and the people

she called "my friends in the State Department."

Her warm remarks for the State Department contrasted with earlier efforts by Israelis to draw a line between the White House, which was perceived as sympathetic, and the State Department, which was seen as leaning toward the Arab viewpoint.

She said Israel was prepared for compromises, but not concessions, in a situation where both sides want real peace and both sides want honest efforts to understand what is essential to the other party and not essential to itself. She added that if each party gets its most essential points, that would be a necessary basis for peace.

Things Are Moving
When asked whether she had brought any new ideas for a settlement, Mrs. Meir replied that this would imply that the old ideas were not good enough, or that they were tried and had failed. She added that things were moving in the Middle East,

and that Israel had never said it would not allow one change of word or one change of idea.

Israel has declared it is prepared for a partial withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula to allow the reopening of the Suez Canal, but it will not pledge the total withdrawal from all occupied territories demanded by the Arabs. Nevertheless, Mrs. Meir seemed at pains to indicate some flexibility.

Today, Mrs. Meir rested and conferred with her aides. She is staying at Blair House, the guest residence for the White House.

Tomorrow, the Israeli leader is scheduled to meet behind closed doors with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. She also has appointments with Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Rush and with Defense Secretary Elliott L. Richardson.

Mrs. Meir is scheduled to see President Nixon Thursday and to attend a dinner at the White House.

Moorer Says Invasion Was Advocated

Move Into N. Vietnam Had Been Considered

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—An invasion of North Vietnam at some point during the war would have been "a desirable move from a strictly military viewpoint," in the opinion of Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

But "there were many, many political complications that the United States struggled with in connection with this war," which "was not fought in accordance with basic military principles alone," Adm. Moorer added.

Adm. Moorer's views were expressed during questioning before two House appropriations subcommittees behind closed doors on Jan. 9 and 18, in the aftermath of the heavy U.S. bombing raids in December but before the Jan. 27 peace agreement was announced. The testimony was made public by the committee yesterday.

Questioned about prospects for an invasion by Rep. Clarence D. Long, D. Md., Adm. Moorer said such a move had been "considered on occasion," initially using U.S. troops prior to 1969 and then with South Vietnamese troops.

Recommended Move
But at another point, Adm. Moorer said that the joint chiefs had actually "recommended" a flanking movement that would have involved a land invasion of the North, though the time frame of such a move was not clear from the testimony.

Rep. Long referred to the large concentrations of North Vietnamese troops just below the Demilitarized Zone in South Vietnam and asked Adm. Moorer, "Why could we have not gotten the South Vietnamese to invade the North? Why could we have not conducted a flanking operation?"

The congressman then asked if the joint chiefs "have advocated a land invasion there."

"Yes sir," Adm. Moorer answered, "on occasion we have recommended the flanking movement you talk about."

Publication of the Pentagon Papers and other documents chronicling the war through early 1968 indicated that the United States always had contingency plans for almost any action, including invading the North, and there were also indications that a quick movement of U.S. amphibious forces around the North Vietnamese supply hub of Vinh were being considered more seriously in the 1966-68 period to help shut the supply route off.

Few Public References
But there have been few if any public references to an actual "recommendation" to invade the North with sizable forces, presumably using Saigon's troops, by the joint chiefs.

"While Adm. Moorer said he didn't see any useful purpose in criticizing what happened in the past, it seemed from his testimony that he disagreed with the principle of gradualism. 'I come back to the point that this war—there was a time when we did not even call it a war—was conducted... initially on the principle of gradualism.'"

At another point he said: "The objective, as I understand it—the policy followed by those that were making the decisions in years gone by—was to do everything they could to contain the war in the smallest sense possible. But I do not think I am one to pass judgment."

7 Die in Private U.S. Jet

ATLANTA, Feb. 27 (AP).—Seven persons were killed yesterday when their executive jet crashed into the top of an apartment building, and crashed into nearby woods shortly after the pilot told the control tower he had struck some birds. There were no reports of injuries in the apartment building.

The jet, a Cessna 441, was piloted by a man who had been drinking, according to a police report. The pilot had been drinking, according to a police report.

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HOME COMING



RETURNEES ROSTER—A Navy petty officer at Clark air base in the Philippines 'filling in the names of the 163 American POWs released so far by Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Says They 'Kept Us in Prison' Longer

Ex-POW Denounces U.S. Critics of War

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 27 (AP).—Col. Robinson Risner, one of the most outspoken prisoners of war released by North Vietnam, says he feels "beyond any doubt" that war protesters and their spokesmen "kept us in prison an extra year or two."

Col. Risner also said yesterday that he believes the prisoners were released largely because of President Nixon's decision to step up bombing, including B-52 raids against the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

The Air Force officer, who spent 1 1/2 years in a prison camp, said American prisoners had been "extremely surprised" to learn that Sen. George McGovern had won the Democratic presidential nomination.

In an interview published by the Daily Oklahoman, Col. Risner, 48, said he and other prisoners had opposed Sen. McGovern's policies and backed Mr. Nixon's handling of the war.

Col. Risner said he could not see "the Vietnamese ever keeping their promises to a person who would come and beg for the prisoners."

"That's when he lost us, when Sen. McGovern said, 'I necessary, I will come to Hanoi and beg for the prisoners,' because we knew the Vietnamese would only have taken advantage of him and I think we would still be in prison."

He repeated several times during the interview his belief that the anti-war movement had prolonged the POWs' imprisonment and said he was personally "very angry" with the protesters.

"I have said that I was fighting for the freedom of the right of people to dissent, and I was, but it did not keep me from being angry or resentful because I feel beyond any doubt that those people kept us in prison an extra year or two," he said.

He added that his anger covered "not just the people demonstrating, but the people who were downing or had-mouthing our government and our policies."

Recalling the first B-52 raids, Col. Risner said: "There was never such joy seen in our camp before."

"There were people jumping up and down and putting their arms around each other and there were tears running down our faces."

"We knew they were B-52s and that President Nixon was keeping his word and that the Communists were getting the message."

"We saw reaction in the Vietnamese that we had never seen under the attacks from fighters. They at last knew that we had, and that President Nixon was willing to use those weapons in order to get us out of Vietnam."

Free Speech Defended
At Travis Air Force Base, Calif., a former prisoner acknowledged today that he had made statements over the Hanoi radio urging Congress to end the war.

"You know as well as I do we all had free speech in this country," said Capt. Lynn E. Gunther, 27, of the Air Force. "At no time did any of these statements degrade the United States in any way or the way of life in our country."

"I have my own personal views," on the war, he added. "They're mine and I don't care to discuss them at this time."

At a news conference, Capt. Gunther, who was captured in December, 1971, also said he had been "scared" during the B-52 raids last December.

Of the raids, close to where he was held near Hanoi, Capt. Gunther said: "I had mixed feelings about it. I was scared; let's put it that way. There was a great amount of action around Hanoi and I was quite concerned."

In San Antonio, Texas, another former prisoner, an Army helicopter pilot captured by the Viet Cong almost two years ago, said he had not made the end-the-war statement that the Hanoi radio attributed to him before last fall's U.S. elections.

Chief Warrant Officer James Hardy Hestand, 33, spoke at a news conference in Brooke Army Medical Center. He said his captors had asked him to make a statement and he had refused. In Montgomery, Ala., an Air

Force captain said today that U.S. bombs had hit near the prison camp where he was held in North Vietnam.

Capt. Edwin A. Hawley Jr., 28, said at Maxwell Air Force Base that bombs dropped last Decem-

ber "hit so close they did frighten me, but I felt it would end the war, it was a good thing."

He also said he was "sure cautions were taken so that we wouldn't be injured" in the bombings.

Trinh emphasized in their statements the continued violations of the cease-fire. Mr. Gromyko said that the violations could undermine the peace agreement, and said "this must not be allowed to happen."

Talking at Lunch
Mr. Gromyko had lunch today with Sir Alec and spent considerable time talking about Soviet relations with the enlarged European Economic Community.

British sources said. The two men also discussed the deadlock in the East-West exploratory talks in Vienna on troop reductions, the sources said.

This afternoon, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gromyko met at the Soviet Embassy for a discussion of Vietnam, troop reductions and the Middle East. Troop reductions, the sources said, there was no U.S. comment on whether Mr. Rogers brought up the prisoner issue.

Members of the U.S. and North Vietnamese delegations met tonight to try to resolve the difficulties so that the conference can resume by Thursday if it is not held up by the prisoner issue. There had been no session scheduled tomorrow.

Officials said tonight that compromise language was being worked out on the key question of an authority to receive reports from the International Commission on Control and Supervision and reconvene the conference in the event of cease-fire violations.

They said that the language in the present draft would have the ICOS report to the United States and North Vietnam, which would pass the reports to the conference members.

The officials also said that North Vietnam and the United States would become the "standing authority" that Canada, a member of the ICOS, has insisted must be set up if it is to remain a member of the commission.

The officials indicated that the Canadian proposition that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim be named the standing authority had little chance of being accepted.

Canada's Position
Canadian sources, asked if they could accept North Vietnam and the United States as the standing authority, said it would "depend on the language of the draft."

They said that Canada probably could go along with the plan "if it was clear that the United States and North Vietnam were bound to receive and transmit the reports to all the members."

The draft language further states that a new international conference could be called either by North Vietnam and the United States together or by a majority of the present conference members. This would be done after the ICOS reports on cease-fire violations had been transmitted to all the conference members.

Other points of disagreement that still must be worked out by the drafting committee include: Whether the UN is to be mentioned in the final act, and how; how Laos and Cambodia are to be dealt with; whether reconstruction aid to North Vietnam is to be mentioned, and how much of the Jan. 27 agreement is to be cited in the final act.

The drafting committee took over the bulk of the work today after a morning session at which six more delegations and Mr. Waldheim gave their opening statements. The statements were given by Indonesia, Poland, North Vietnam, Britain, South Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Mr. Waldheim.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, backed the Canadian position for a standing authority in his speech today, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, also said it warranted serious consideration.

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Both Mr. Gromyko and Mr.

Russians Said To Construct A 2d Carrier

Had Derided U.S.'s Big Surface Ships

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union appears to have started construction of a second aircraft carrier and is taking other steps that have convinced American military analysts that it intends to build a fleet of such vessels.

High-ranking military sources have disclosed that the first carrier, expected to be called the Kiev, was recently taken out of its drydock at the Black Sea naval shipyard at Nikolayev, and construction was begun there on what is believed to be a sister ship.

Among other indications that the Russians, who long derided Western aircraft carriers as vulnerable "floating coffins," have decided to build a number of such ships are the following:

• The Soviet Navy has begun testing a vertical-and-short-take-off jet aircraft from the 300-foot half deck of the helicopter carrier Moskva. It is believed that such planes will operate from the nearly 600-foot deck of the Kiev and ships of its class.

• For the first time the Soviet Union has promoted the head of its naval air forces to the rank of marshal of aviation, suggesting a sizable force to be commanded.

• The commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, Adm. Sergei G. Gromov, has written that any country seriously interested in extending its political influence in areas distant from its homeland must have a sea-based tactical air capability.

• Senior American analysts say the Russians appear to be disappointed in the limited utility of their two helicopter carriers and seem interested in full-size carriers that can accommodate a variety of aircraft and helicopters for a wide range of missions.

Military sources say the first true Soviet aircraft carrier, the Kiev, is about 900 feet long, with an angled flight deck of nearly 600 feet. It is in the 45,000-ton class, they say, and appears to have sufficient space to accommodate 30 to 40 jets or 40 large anti-submarine helicopters at one time.

people, even though their presence is legal and provided for by the Paris agreement.

Minesweeping 'Delayed'
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that the Navy was ready to begin sweeping mines from the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong but that the North Vietnamese had asked for a delay to notify fishermen.

The Pentagon said that at the request of the Hanoi government "any commencement of the sweeping operation was delayed to permit notification to North Vietnamese fishermen to remain well clear of the sweep areas."

Asked whether the Navy and helicopter forces were ready to start the sweep, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman replied, "Technically yes."

Preparations for the sweeping of U.S. mines from seven North Vietnamese ports and waterways have been under way for nearly a month, since shortly after the Vietnamese cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris on Jan. 27.

The Communists cannot be held harmless, of course, and there have been numerous Communist violations of the cease-fire. But it is probable that the Communists had hoped that the large-scale fighting, as goes on today, would have died down by now.

The Saigon government continues to mount heavy military pressure on Communist-controlled zones, and the Communists presumably hold the United States at least partially responsible.

Neither the Saigon government nor the Communists are blameless on the issue of civilian prisoners either and both have given unrealistically low figures for the number of prisoners they hold.

Delegation's Resentment
The issue on which the Communist case is strongest is the manner in which their delegations to the truce commission are treated in South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese were furious over last Sunday's incident in Hanoi in which the South Vietnamese allowed a mob to break into the JMC compound and injure five North Vietnamese. Similar incidents have occurred in the past.

Besides fearing for their safety, the North Vietnamese consider their working conditions and accommodations very poor. But it is not the lack of creature comfort that really bothers the North Vietnamese and the PRG. It is the fact that they are kept as virtual prisoners with no access to the press and the

Cracks in the Communist-Socialist union showed up, however, when Socialist voters were asked if they would give their votes to a Communist candidate if he were leading the run-off ballot March 11. Only 56 percent of Socialists, as against 54 percent in last week's poll, said they would back the Communist partner in the union.

There were 31 percent willing to switch their vote to a government candidate as against 26 percent last week and 19 percent, as compared with 20 percent, opting to cast an invalid vote in the run-off.

Communist voters on the other hand maintained discipline over the union, an unchanged 94 percent saying their vote would go to the Socialists.

In what may be a telling campaign point, Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing went on nationwide radio and television to night to announce personally the zero cost of living increase for January.

This compared with increases of 0.8, 0.6 and 0.5 percent in the three previous months. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing admitted that the major effect of the measures had already been felt, but said he expected only minor rises in February and March.



KREMLIN VISIT—Egyptian Defense Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail (left) being welcomed by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko.

Brezhnev, Cairo War Chief Hold 'Friendly' Talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (AP).—Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail conferred for four hours today with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Egyptian sources said later they were "satisfied" with the outcome of the meeting since it "proves that our friendly [bilateral] relations are continuing."

The sources said that "all political and military questions connected with the Middle East were discussed."

The Soviet press agency Tass reported that "Leonid Brezhnev and Ahmed Ismail had a warm and friendly talk."

Gen. Ismail arrived in Moscow yesterday for what was planned to be a visit of "about five days."

The Egyptian sources declined to explain the purpose of the war minister's trip, but Western diplomats said they presumed it concerned military matters primarily. They said there was little possibility of any dramatic Soviet move to resume the flow of sophisticated arms to Egypt.

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Good Deposit, But No Return For Thieves

OSAKA, Japan, Feb. 27 (AP).—Thieves broke the night deposit box outside an Osaka bank Sunday night and left a note telling customers to use a substitute box on the other side of the building.

And "Please, don't forget to get the receipt."

Sixty-eight customers dutifully followed instructions, depositing the equivalent of \$45,200. But the 68th depositor noticed the weight of the money was breaking open the bottom of the box—it was made of plywood—and called a bank guard.

The guard called the police, and the thieves got nothing.

inadequate navigational aids in the Cairo area, the absence of civil radar facilities and the lack of civil-military cooperation provided an environment contributory to the disaster."

An IFALPA spokesman said the governing body rejected any suggestion that pilots of member associations boycott flights to and from Israel.

"IFALPA, as a nonpolitical body, believes that the only appropriate course must be constructive rather than recriminatory and that all parties should now channel their efforts in the direction of obtaining greater safety," the statement said.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Abba Eban praised the IFALPA decision not to retaliate against Israel and said that it proved growing worldwide understanding for the Israeli position in the incident.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 27 (UPI).—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) agreed today to take up as a matter of urgency Egypt's demand for discussion of the Sinai incident.

"We Still Don't Know"
"I am not saying that Israel jets deliberately fired into the engines," Col. Rohe said in a telephone interview. "We still do not know."

"I am saying that the fact the black box stopped functioning one minute and 10 seconds before the crash and the fact the steward reported fire in the tail of the aircraft indicates the Israelis may have fired their 'last burst' of shots into that part of the plane."

Col. Rohe conceded the black box may have stopped functioning because of a break in the cable connecting it to the cockpit.

The Israeli military command said it was sticking with the original version of the shooting.

Earlier today, an Air France flight took home the bodies of three French crew members killed in the disaster, including commander Jacques Bourges, 42.

IFALPA Condemns Downing
LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) today condemned the downing of the Libyan airliner and called for an impartial investigation of the incident.

A statement issued by the five-member governing body of IFALPA, which represents airline pilots associations in 64 countries, said:

The Jittery Peace

With the cease-fire suffering multiple fractures on the ground in Vietnam, it is not surprising that the atmosphere surrounding the discussions of the international conference in Paris should resemble, in many respects, that which attended the earlier talks, before the truce agreements were signed. That is, there are rumors and counter-rumors, statements that contradict other statements, pessimism at one hour, optimism in the next.

The Saigon government's treatment of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives was an early cause of diplomatic friction; the announcement by Hanoi's Col. Bui Tin that the return of American prisoners of war would be suspended was rather worse. Rejection by the Communists in Paris of Canadian efforts, supported by the United States, to obtain some clear international authority to back the supervisory commission in Vietnam seemed ominous. And then soothing words by the Americans and North Vietnamese restored a hopeful posture.

Obviously, all is not well with either the "peace" or the operations intended to secure it. But then, nobody really expected that even a medley of signatures on 70-odd documents would automatically cure a problem that had persisted, in one form or another, for 30 years. The realities of that problem have been too long obscured by slogans and oratory, to say nothing of downright lies on all sides. It is too much to expect that candor will suddenly be restored, and reason rule where the guns have been

expressing and creating emotions for so long.

What the United States very clearly wants at this point is to get its prisoners returned, its troops withdrawn, and the complex legacy of the war internationalized. Recognizing the strength of these first two desires, the North Vietnamese are trading on them, and rejecting the last. Col. Bui Tin's use of the American prisoners of war to demand the implementation of other aspects of the cease-fire was plain blackmail. The return of the prisoners was conditional on, and to be paced by, American troop withdrawals alone. The United States does have an obligation to pressure Saigon into compliance with the spirit of the truce agreements—but that does not justify a plain violation by North Vietnam.

The result of raising this sensitive issue in this form may be to give American opinion a more skeptical view of other sides of North Vietnam policy—such contradictions as the Hanoi insistence that the Paris conference has nothing to do with Laos and Cambodia, while denouncing the use of American bombers in Cambodia as a violation of the Paris agreements which the conference was called to discuss. This could be healthy. Apparently, there will be eventual agreement in Paris, and this could mean a real prospect for peace in Indochina. Such a peace would have greater viability if American public opinion took a more realistic view of Hanoi's ambitions than the justified opposition to American participation has thus far permitted.

The Third Lie

With his usual acumen, Mark Twain once remarked that there are three kinds of lies: ordinary lies, damn lies and statistics. A case in point is provided by the newly issued UN Demographic Yearbook. In the hands of specialists who know the weaknesses and the qualifications of the data, it is undoubtedly useful. But woe betide the innocent who approaches this volume's serried ranks of numbers with their seeming authority and exactness.

Take the world population, which the yearbook says reached 3,706 billion people in mid-1971. The truth, unfortunately, is that nobody knows what the world's population was in mid-1971. The data for many countries are simply very bad or almost non-existent. Even in this country there has been great debate about whether the 1970 census did or did not count several million blacks. The situation is fantastically worse for China, where the last known census was conducted 20 years ago, and its published results aroused considerable skepticism then. A Chinese government publication recently estimated that country's 1970 population at

697.3 million persons, but the United Nations estimates China's mid-1971 population at 787.2 million people, almost 100 million people more. Both these estimates cannot be correct, yet the Chinese estimate accounts for almost a quarter of the UN's world population figure.

A different kind of trap is provided by the UN's data on cities which show Shanghai as "Number One," followed by Tokyo, New York and Peking. The trouble is that the concept of a city is vague, arbitrary and subject to easy change. Moscow gained hundreds of thousands of people a few years ago by simply deciding to enlarge its boundaries. New York City could become the world's largest "city" by annexing Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk and northern New Jersey.

Computer experts like to refer to GIGO, or Garbage In, Garbage Out, a warning that computer results are only as good as the basic data and concepts on which they are based. Perhaps the UN Demographic Yearbook ought to carry a similar warning on its cover.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paper and Gold

The soaring and wildly gyrating prices of gold last week reflected the continuing doubts in the money markets of the world about the stability of national currencies. And, by a feedback process, the turbulent trading in gold undoubtedly intensified the money and securities markets' fears.

However, the significance of a highly speculative gold market can easily be exaggerated. The gold market is relatively thin; during last week's unusually heavy trading, the daily volume of gold transactions in all European financial centers ranged between \$50 million and \$100 million a day. By contrast, foreign-exchange transactions involving the shift from dollars into German marks got up to a daily rate of \$2 billion—more than 20 times the daily volume of the gold market.

The limited amount of gold changing hands—less than 50 tons a day at the peak—makes for highly unstable prices. Just as a surge of buying by speculators and nervous gold hoarders can quickly drive the price up, relatively light intervention by government authorities can send it plummeting, as happened last Friday. The hasty unloading of gold by speculators pocketing their winnings also helped to drive the price down from \$95 to around \$84 as earlier buying had sent it up by a like amount.

If governments—which currently own some

35,000 tons of gold, nominally worth more than \$40 billion at the newly designated official price of \$42.22—wanted to drive down the free-market gold price further, they could readily do so by changing the rules of the International Monetary Fund, demonetizing gold or at least greatly reducing official gold holdings and selling large tonnages to the private market. But such is the hold of the "barbarous relic" on most governments—even those who constantly decry excess monetary liquidity as the cause of world inflation—that few, if any, governments would now be willing voluntarily to give up the yellow metal they are holding.

The growing lure of gold, both for governments and private individuals, is a consequence of the persistence of inflation and the lack of an effective adjustment mechanism for keeping nations' balances of payments and currency values in equilibrium. Frantic trading in the gold market, of limited consequence in itself, should serve as a reminder not only of the remaining dangers of financial panic but of the urgency of international cooperation to restore greater order and cohesion to the world monetary system. This objective is essential to achieving liberal trade and investment policies, closer economic integration and healthy political relations among the nations of the free world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

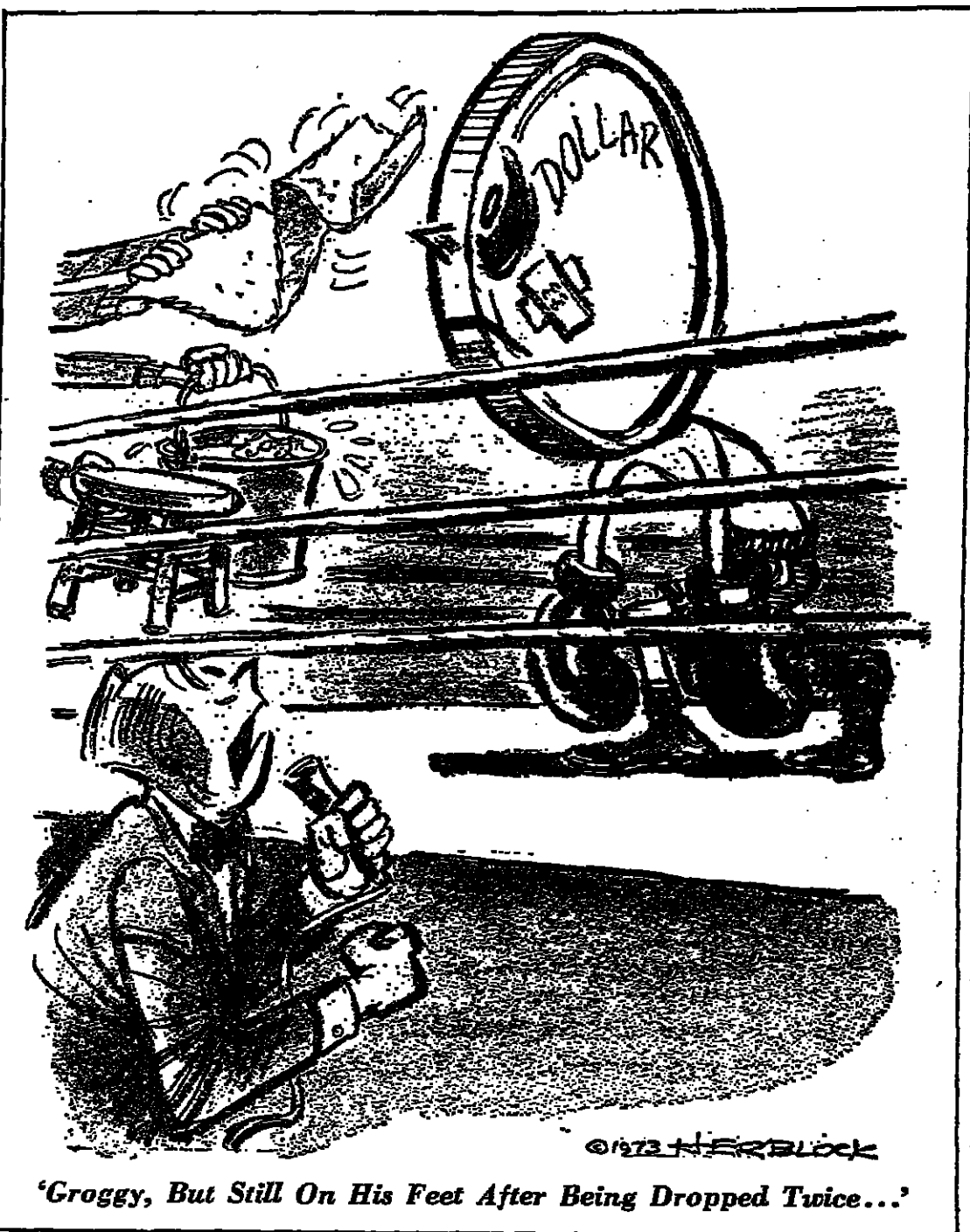
February 28, 1898

NEW YORK.—The newspaper hysterics and pictures of how the city will look after a bombardment by Spanish warships have excited a seething sentiment among the thoughtless population, of which there are, unfortunately, far too many. However, investors, as a rule, are thinking persons and among them the idea of any possible kind of war growing out of the Maine disaster is definitely not entertained. An active Wall Street bases itself primarily on stability.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1923

ITHACA, N.Y.—Dean W.A. Hammond of Cornell University deplors that "men like Lord Carnarvon show such utter irreverence for dead men's bones" in addressing a class in philosophy yesterday. He likened the opening of the tomb at Thebes to vandals 3,000 years from now breaking into the tomb of Washington and Lincoln and carrying off the bones to Constantinople. "Yet, this is precisely what is being done, and the whole scientific world applauds."



'Groggy, But Still On His Feet After Being Dropped Twice...'

A Policy of Bridging Gaps

By C. L. Sulzberger

MEXICO CITY.—Luis Echeverria, Mexico's 51-year-old president, considers himself more Left than Right on the political spectrum, but has advice for young students of this and other countries which might, to say the least, surprise them. "It is revolutionary to study and counter-revolutionary not to study," he says, sweeping away with a large smile and a small gesture one of the causes of today's global generation gap.

Echeverria, as interior minister in his predecessor's government, was largely responsible for crushing a wave of undergraduate violence during 1968 when the security forces he marshaled smashed a rally in the capital's Tlatelolco Plaza, killing perhaps 50 youngsters, wounding another thousand and arresting even more. Despite that, as nominee of the dominant Institutional Revolutionary Party, he went on to become elected chief of state.

In Mexico political left and right are by no means so neatly divided as in other republics, and the president considers himself definitely liberal. He venerates Benito Juarez, the 19th century Republican. When I had concluded an interview at his official residence, The Pines, he introduced me to his wife and her friend, the widow of the late left-wing Gen. Lazaro Cardenas who, only a few years ago, was condemned in Washington as a Fidel Castro sympathizer.

Suspicious of U.S.

Echeverria considers himself and his country as "national capitalists." The adjective is stressed in this land where there has historically been political mileage in suspicion of the huge, rich U.S. neighbor. But the noun assumes equal importance because of his conviction that capitalism, as applied to industry and agriculture, offers the best opportunity to develop.

He is not primarily an ideologue, preferring pragmatism as a governing philosophy. In March he is off on a state visit to the Common Market, Russia and China which in itself indicates

the lack of prejudice in his horizon. His basic hope is that, apart from establishing contacts, he can open broader trade channels and serve, in West Europe or Japan, encourage capital investment in Mexican industrial development.

The president sees Mexico's role as the chance to serve as honest broker between the United States and Latin America. This country considers itself geographically North American but culturally Latin American. Therefore, Echeverria is convinced destiny casts it for this special function.

Yet he has an apparently relaxed feeling about the United States and is confident the \$3 billion worth of American investment here benefits Mexico. While looking to new sources of foreign money, he insists this is not with any intention of overbalancing U.S. capital.

It is only in order to facilitate business ventures. Thus, for example, he would welcome a combination of German funds and plans building cheap automobiles here with Mexican labor and materials for a future Chinese market.

While stressing this isn't intended to damage commercial relations with the United States, he emphasizes that Mexican commerce now depends almost totally on its huge neighbor. The best way to avoid growing pressure from multinational U.S. companies seeking to buy up local industries is by strengthening their position, he says. For him there is nothing political about this aim; merely common sense.

Fresh opportunities have now been produced by the newly multipolar world. He hopes to shed the last vestiges of colonialism still attached to capital transfers by helping along a system of exchange that allows countries of primary produce to sell their raw materials at better rates and to buy manufactured goods for relatively less.

Better Cadres Sought

His "revolutionary" approach, however, aims only at achieving new balances abroad. He considers the extensive agrarian reform accomplished here over two

generations is now sufficient and that small holdings are economically unfeasible. Priority attention should be given to forming better intellectual and technical cadres. The violence that featured the early revolution is no longer desirable. Progress can be speeded under the existing constitution.

Indeed, although he feels himself relatively liberal in his sympathies, it emerges in conversation that what Echeverria wants more than anything is to make the system work better rather than to change it. To sum up, although he insists on the originality of the democratic way of life as applied here, he says that the foreign method of governance from which Mexico least differs is perhaps that of France's Fifth Republic. At least in both instances the executive power is far stronger than any other.

Rockefeller and the Drug Pushers

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Time and again we see political liberals struggling to uncoil themselves from measures they are primarily responsible for having constricted themselves in. There is no better example than the recent recommendation of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, now being hotly debated, that drug pushers be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The governor is in this bind, of course, because of his doctrinaire opposition to capital punishment.

If one defers to the commandment that under no circumstances should the state execute a convicted man, then of course the question is closed, and there is no point in arguing the case. But those who are dogmatically opposed to capital punishment are not entitled to reason that they have opposed the cruelest act a state is capable of committing.

Special Stress

Surely the proposal of Nelson Rockefeller is more cruel to an offender than anything an executioner does to him. And those who in opposing capital punishment lay special stress on the awful effect of executions on society should pause. Surely it demeans a society more to rule that under no circumstance whatsoever will society forgive a man, at any point in the future, than to execute him. An execution causes the society that sanctions it to wince. External incarceration, other than for the purpose of protecting society against an unrehabilitatable criminal, causes society—or should—nothing less than an encephalophonic cry of the heart.

It is instructive to recall that the mood, when Leopold and Loeb

were convicted, was in favor of executing them. They had committed a crime against an innocent little boy which was, quite simply, unpardonable. The judge, yielding to the entreaties of a very persuasive attorney, ruled instead that because of their tender age he would sentence them to life plus life—that he would throw away the key. Thus did he appease the public. But as the years went by, Loeb died in prison, and then Leopold, after a dozen appeals for clemency, finally received parole, went off to do medical missionary work in Puerto Rico, and in due course died.

It was right to let Leopold go, finally. It is anti-human to prescribe compassion; to say to oneself—X forbids forgiveness, and I enjoin my successors to forbid forgiveness; indeed, I call on the legislature to deprive my successors of the executive privilege to commute a sentence. And yet one's heart cries out also for means by which to express oneself on the hideousness of the trade by which the pusher makes his living (and sets his habit). Nelson Rockefeller has tried to stigmatize the crime of peddling heroin where it belongs—among the most heinous of human professions. Having eliminated the death penalty, he wishes to prescribe the most horrible thing this side of the death penalty. He has succeeded only in prescribing something more horrible than the death penalty.

The legislature in Albany would do well, of course, to attempt to make the working distinction between the professional pusher

and the pusher who is driven only by the desperation of his own craving. Granted the line blurs and granted also that some of the latter category graduate into the former. But even as he recognizes there are differences between murder as a crime of passion, and murder for hire, there are analogous differences among dope pushers. The emphasis should be made on reasonably distinguishing between the two, perhaps the cash volume of the transaction is the best test. A jury is probably the most competent judge, in any case. And then, the professionals should be sentenced to death.

Modes of Death One shrinks from the medieval concern to design modes of death particularly appropriate to the crime of the offender. Such literature is appealing mostly to those who get their kicks out of reading books like "The Torture Garden." But if not, I should think, inappropriate to suggest that a condition means of stigmatizing the world of convicted heroin pushers is to prescribe an overdose. It happens that it is a humane way of dying, if one defines humane as relatively painless. And, of course, there is a rabbinical satisfaction in the idea that the pusher should leave this world in such circumstances as he has caused others to have it, excepting this, that the pusher's last days, in the shelter of death house, would be infinitely more pleasant than the last days of those whom he has, by the practice of his profession, tortured to death.

Repeal Advocated One idea advanced by those trying to lessen the incentive for an enemy to exploit American prisoners of war is to repeal the name, rank, serial number, structure of the Code of Conduct. The U.S. government, under this proposal, would announce to the world that its servicemen would be allowed to make statements in captivity but that such statements would be regarded as propaganda fared out of prison in violation of the Geneva Convention.

Bucher, after the Navy's Public Inquiry in 1969, said the code and others on the ship found a burdensome should be re-examined. The Navy leadership, embarrassed by the Pueblo's capture said at the time that the code was satisfactory as written. This time, with the wider experience of the Vietnam POWs for source material, the country has a right to expect a more thoughtful look at the Code of Conduct.

State Department officials dealing with prisoner-of-war matters are openly critical of the Code of Conduct as now written, calling it ambiguous and unfairly burdensome on men confined. One argument made against revising it in the middle of the Vietnam war, however, was that some of our prisoners might have gone through great pain in trying to live up to the code. Rewriting the code before their release, the argument went, might have demoralized the men who tried hardest to live up to it. Soon, as things stand now, the United States will not have any American servicemen imprisoned in Vietnam. The argument about holding off action on such leftover questions as the Pueblo medals and the Code of Conduct will no longer apply.

Already Lifted? In that sense, it sounds as if the Code of Conduct already has been lifted. Article V of the code states: "When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause."

But, as members of the Pueblo crew recall with bitterness, they, too, were told right after their release from captivity the men would not be held accountable for the Code of Conduct. The Navy's trial counsel at the Court of Inquiry, Capt. William R. Newcome, said the Pueblo men had been illegal detainees—not prisoners of war. Thus, he reasoned in a public statement, the code did not apply. But the Navy brass in Washington contradicted Newcome.

The harshest moments of the Navy's Court of Inquiry in 1969 for many of the Pueblo men was having five admirals ask them why they had not been able to live up to the Code of Conduct. Several of the sailors broke into tears and sobs when the question was put to them. They found it impossible to communicate to the admirals how the Koreans broke them down through psychological and physical torture. In the end, the North Koreans broke every one of the 83 Pueblo prisoners—including those who endured all kinds of torture as

they resisted signing false statements.

To this day, five years after the Pueblo capture, the U.S. Navy's leadership has done little to assuage the guilt feelings of many of the Pueblo crew about not being able to live up to the Code of Conduct. Command. Lloyd M. Bucher, skipper of the Pueblo, recommended medals for many of his men for their performance, including enduring torture without disclosing any sensitive military information. But the Navy has yet to act on Bucher's recommendations.

Tronically, the U.S. government itself violated the Code of Conduct by signing a false statement that the Pueblo had intruded into North Korean territorial waters. This was done to get the crew back. But the limbo the Navy has left the Pueblo men in since their release suggests that the same government faults them for signing the same kind of false statements.

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Sees Gains in Parliament

Lynch Predicts Irish Voters Will Back His Regime Today

DUBLIN, Feb. 27 (AP).—Premier Jack Lynch called today for decisive backing in Ireland's national elections tomorrow and predicted that the electorate will, in fact, return him to office with a working majority in Parliament.

In an election-eve news conference, the 55-year-old premier said that he expects to win 75 or 70 seats in the 144-seat Dail, Parliament's lower house. That would put his Fianna Fail (soldiers of destiny) party firmly in

power for a five-year term. In the outgoing Parliament, it held 69 seats and had support among the eight independent members.

Mr. Lynch is opposed in the voting by a coalition of the Fine Gael (Irish party) and the union-backed Laborites. Both sides are offering the 1.8 million voters big increases in social welfare benefits. The main argument is how much it will all cost.

Irish elections are traditionally unpredictable. Most observers are predicting that after 16 years of rule by Mr. Lynch's party, the electorate will feel it is time for a change. They made the same prediction in 1959, however, and Mr. Lynch confounded them.

Two Are Old Foes

The Fianna Fail and the Fine Gael are political descendants of the rival sides in the Irish Civil war of 1922-23. The Fianna Fail is backed by an unusual combination of big business, small farmers and a sizable part of the industrial working class.

The Fine Gael, now slightly left of center, is the party of the professional middle class and a share of the farming community. Mr. Lynch's main campaign point has been that the Fine Gael-Labor coalition will inevitably split between its conservative and socialist elements.

Thus, he argues, it holds no prospect of stable government in the approach to a critical year for Ireland. Britain is expected to announce soon its plan for ending the 3 1/2-year-old crisis between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland and Mr. Lynch wants a powerful voice in the war-torn province's future.

Rivals 14 Points

The coalition, hastily brought together when Mr. Lynch called the election, has plagued a 14-point program for social reform which has clearly made real impact with the electorate.

Apart from higher welfare benefits, the coalition proposes a period of price control, an end to taxes on food and a drastic reduction in local taxation. The program would be paid for by increased central taxation and the benefits Ireland receives from membership in the European Economic Community.

The political arm—Sinn Fein—of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional wing has boycotted the campaign. The IRA Official's Sinn Fein, which is Marxist in inspiration, is contesting 10 of the 42 districts.

3 U.S. Navy Ships Rejected by Spain

MADRID, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Spanish Navy has rejected three U.S. destroyers, which were to be put at its disposal under a mutual cooperation treaty, on the ground that the ships were in poor condition, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

The rejection was conditional, the spokesman said. He added that the Spanish Navy said it hoped ships in better condition would become available as the United States disengages its forces in Indochina.

Amin Gives Cabinet Month's Leave To Rest and 'Become Fresh Again'

KAMPALA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today ordered all members of his cabinet to take 30 days leave from next Monday, Radio Uganda reported.

The radio said that while they were away, their permanent secretaries would act in their places.

Gen. Amin made the announcement when he received the Minister of Health, Dr. J. Gessa, who had just returned from visiting the Ugandan Foreign Minister, Wanume Kibedi, in a Nairobi hospital.

Dr. Gessa said Mr. Kibedi, who was admitted to the hospital last Wednesday, had fallen ill because of "pressure of work" and would need at least a month's convalescence after his discharge from the hospital.

Gen. Amin said Mr. Kibedi would be given two or three months leave, and added: "All ministers, under-secretaries and personal secretaries to ministers must go on leave for 30 days starting on Monday so that they can become fresh again."

Their permanent secretaries would hold full ministerial powers, sit together as a cabinet, and draw ministerial salaries while they were away, he said. When the ministers returned, the permanent secretaries would take 30 days leave.



FABLED FRIENDS—No race in sight here, just two old friends sharing the warmth of the tortoise house at London's Chessington Zoo during the recent cold spell.

8 Austrians Feared Killed In Avalanches

SALZBURG, Austria, Feb. 27 (AP).—Six Austrians were feared dead today under an avalanche that swept over a road near the resort of Bad Gastein, burying eight road workers.

Two workers were taken out alive from under the snow and two were found dead by rescuers. The rescuers continued to try to recover the four trapped under the masses of snow, but there was little hope that they would be found alive.

Rescue operations were taking place during a snowstorm as local officials warned of the continued danger of avalanches. Another avalanche swept over four members of a ski team on the Moersbachalm, near Liesen. Two were able to free themselves, the other two were found dead.

Two Britons Dead ZERMATT, Switzerland, Feb. 27 (AP).—Two British climbers were swept to death by an avalanche after scaling the Matterhorn, police reported today.

One body was recovered late yesterday by a helicopter rescue team. The search for the other was continuing today. Identifies of the victims were withheld.

Access Open to Mongie TARBES, France, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Police today broke through seven-meter-high walls of snow and ice to open the road to a winter sports resort near here where 1,500 persons had been trapped.

Access to the resort of Mongie-Tourmalet was blocked Saturday by a violent snowstorm, which set off avalanches.

North Greece Cut Off SALONIKA, Greece, Feb. 27 (AP).—A heavy snowfall in northern Greece today cut off communications with scores of mountain villages and endangered thousands of livestock.

Commuters Get Nowhere After Insults

BENFLEET, Essex, England, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Hundreds of commuters waiting for a train into London today heard instead an announcement that the train would not stop at Benfleet "because the driver received so much abuse yesterday morning."

Benfleet is on one of the commuter lines badly hit by railway workers' slowdown tactics. When the train pulled in yesterday, after a long delay, commuters cheered and jeered and some shook their fists at the driver.

Even if the train had stopped today, a railway spokesman said, there would have been no room for any more passengers.

De Gaulle Family Ends Case on Book of Quotes

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The family of Charles de Gaulle agreed yesterday to drop a case accusing a journalist, André Passeron, of intruding on their copy-right to all the spoken and written words of the late French leader.

The De Gaulle family and Mr. Passeron, a specialist in presidential affairs for the newspaper Le Monde, agreed not to pursue the affair.

The agreement was reached after Mr. Passeron appealed against a court judgment fining him 50,000 francs for publishing a book of quotations from Gen. de Gaulle. The court also ordered all copies of the book seized.

The De Gaulle family said it still felt Mr. Passeron had quoted over-long passages. He said that he felt he had not exceeded his right of quotation and that there could be no private appropriation of the general's spoken words.

Legal sources said the agreement meant that Mr. Passeron will not have to pay the fine and that his book, "De Gaulle 1958-1969," could be distributed.

The case was opened last year by the general's publishers, who are bringing out an edition of his collected works and speeches, and by members of his family.

False Alert for Jet

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI).—An anonymous phone call in Tel Aviv today turned back an Italian jetliner for a search for a possible bomb on board. Officials said Alitalia flight 78 from Rome to Tel Aviv was about 30 minutes out of Rome when a caller told Tel Aviv airport there was a bomb aboard. None was found.

Pope Drops Ancient Office Of Chancery

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today abolished the Vatican chancery whose functions have dwindled in recent years to handling papal documents.

The Pope said that the functions of the chancery—which dates to the 4th century—would be taken over by the Secretariat of State, the most important organ of central government in the Roman Catholic Church.

The announcement followed the resignation yesterday of the church's chancellor, Luigi Cardinal Traglia, 77. The Vatican also announced that Pope Paul had nominated four bishops in Czechoslovakia following long negotiations with the government there.

The Vatican spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, said that the Pope's "foreign minister," the most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, would visit Czechoslovakia in the next few days to attend their consecration.

The Pope appointed the Rev. Julius Gabri as bishop of Tnava, Mr. Josef Feraek as bishop of Banska Bistrica, the Right Rev. Josef Vranas as apostolic administrator of Olomouc and the Rev. Jan Pastor as bishop of Nitra.

The appointments raised the number of bishops in Czechoslovakia to six. Deaths and church-state strife had reduced the number of bishops for Czechoslovakia's 13 dioceses to two by the middle of last year.

Rhodesian Planes Reported In Attack on Guerrilla Bases

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Air Force jets launched a rocket attack on suspected guerrilla bases in the northern area which borders Portuguese Mozambique, usually reliable sources said here.

There was no official confirmation of the attacks, which the sources said were made by Vampire jets during the weekend.

These would be the first air attacks in a district which has been the focal point of increased guerrilla movements since a white farmstead was raided there before Christmas.

Altogether four farmsteads in the white tobacco-farming area have been raided, and in two of the attacks a middle-aged white woman and a 72-year-old visitor from Britain were killed.

The air-raids reports coincide with a Defense Ministry announcement that authorities had located the wreckage of an air force helicopter, with its two crewmen dead, in the Busha reserve on Rhodesia's northeastern border with Mozambique.

Mine-Laying Denied

A Rhodesian government spokesman, meanwhile, denied any Rhodesian involvement in land-mine incidents in Zambia.

A Zambian spokesman yesterday blamed Rhodesian "fascists" for a land mine which killed two people on Sunday.

The explosion, near Chirundu, on the Zambian side of the border, was the sixth since the border issue flared up early in January.

The Rhodesian spokesman said it is a well known fact that the Zambian government had moved disident elements away from the border areas.

It is also well known that the Zambian government's opponents have been responsible for mine-laying and other acts of sabotage, he added, citing court cases in Zambia.

Chrome Violations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 27 (AP).—The Security Council revealed for the first time yesterday the names of ships from nine countries which have transported Rhodesian materials to the United States in violation of international sanctions.

The ships are registered in the United States, Britain, West

Hussein Leaves Florida WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan left today aboard a Jordanian airliner after vacationing since Feb. 10 at a private estate here. He was believed to be heading for Jordan. There have been reports he might stop in London.

Peterson Ends European Tour

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Peter Peterson, President of the personal economics representative, wound up a five-day Western European tour with a series of trade, monetary and security talks here.

Mr. Peterson, who was back to Washington tonight, the three members of the Common Market Commission most intimately concerned with trade monetary matters, as well as Belgian government officials, commission members he met Sir Christopher Soames of Britain, Wilhelm Haferkamp of Germany and Henri Simon of Belgium.

Official U.S. Data

The list of 27 ships was compiled from reports submitted to the council by the U.S. delegation on the basis of imports into the United States between April 1 and Dec. 31, 1972.

The United States began importing chrome, nickel and a few other materials from Rhodesia early last year. Congress decided it was all right to violate the economic blockade if the only other source of a strategic material was a Communist country. The other source of chrome ore is the Soviet Union.

Despite its decision to violate the blockade, the United States has complied with a council regulation to report all violations—in effect, telling on itself. The reports are made in private meetings, and this is the first time the names have been made public.

Lanusse Ends Spain Visit MADRID, Feb. 27 (AP).—President Alejandro Lanusse of Argentina ended a four-day official visit to Spain today with a warm good-bye from Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The 80-year-old Spanish chief of state went to Madrid's Barajas Airport to see Gen. Lanusse off.

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Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,031,884
Deposits Placed by Overseas Offices	532,651
U.S. Treasury Securities	356,067
Federal Agency Securities	333,624
Obligations of States and Pol. Sub.	675,088
Other Securities	87,826
Funds Sold	9,225
Loans	5,461,172
Bank Premises and Equipment	113,055
Customers' Acceptance Liability	46,872
Other Assets	277,407
Total Assets	\$8,924,671
Liabilities and Capital	
Demand Deposits	\$2,455,680
Savings and Time Deposits	4,958,770
Funds Borrowed	638,596
Acceptances Outstanding	46,872
Other Liabilities	252,754
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	87,562
4 1/4% Capital Notes due 1989	50,000
Capital Stock	93,010
Surplus	260,665
Undivided Profits	82,762
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$8,924,671

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PARIS

Plays by Achard and Bulgakov

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Marcel Achard has chosen the crimes of the Borgias as the subject for his new play "La Débauche." But instead of solemn drama, he has made comedy out of the stories of incest and penchant for poisoning.

The scenario might have been inspired by Boccaccio. Fausta de Malaspina, a young, beautiful newswoman, returns from a carriage drive distraught. With many a moan, she tells her husband and his relatives that she has been dishonored by a masked ruffian on the highway. Pope Alexander VI happens by to pay a social call at this crucial moment. More attracted by the lady's good looks than moved by her distress, he promises to administer justice, though it is suspected that his son, Caesar, is the culprit. The solution to this mystery and other secrets of the Borgias you must discover for yourself.

Louis Seigner, long of the Comédie-Française, presides as the lascivious Renaissance Pope and with abundant relish turns the jolly, wicked old soul into an irresistible rogue. Falstaff at large in the Vatican. He sweeps about in golden robes with im-

Excavation in Asia

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The medieval town of Andigou, buried beneath a cotton field, is being excavated by archaeologists in Tajikistan, the Tass news agency said.

perial aplomb, propositioning all the girls, including his dangerous daughter, Lucresia. Feigning sleep, he reposes on a couch at one of his debauches, craftily eavesdropping on the heated disputes of his children who want to either murder or rape each other. In one interlude, he prays with confidential winks for the restoration of his violent potency so he can be again the gay dog he once was. In a word, Seigner has a field day with a juicy role.

Danièle Lebrun as the enigmatic victim of violation is an entrancing actress, subtle, gracious, strikingly handsome and of imposing assurance. Claude Piéplu, with a piping voice, is her whining husband. Catherine Rouvel is diverting and decorative as the mix that Achard has made of Lucresia, and Marie-France Mignal is in key as a passion-rent Jessica. But the other assignments have been damagingly miscast. Whoever heard of an actor who could obtain nothing or virtually nothing from the part of Caesar Borgia? The Pope's dashing younger son has no dash at all. The comic valet is not comic, and the Borgia mother fails to project forceful character in her big scene. Jean Le Poulain's direction never penetrates below the surface of the script, so deep in sex psychology, and towards the end, scene after scene is carelessly thrown away.

Pierre Clément's Renaissance costumes are rich and regal. The décor, also designed by Clément, is two backdrops, the first an aerial view of the city on the

Tiber and the second an orgy setting, both in mocking cinquecento.

Mikhail Bulgakov's fame is spreading with the recent publication of his novels ("The Master and Margarita," "The Fatal Eggs," "The White Guard" and "The Heart of a Dog") abroad. He remains, more than 40 years after his death, the most impressive dramatist of the post-Revolutionary Russian theater.

His play "The Days of the Turbins" depicting the last stand of the White Army in Kiev, was performed by the Moscow Art Theater in 1926. Suspicious of its success and fearing that it might awaken sympathy for the defeated enemy, the Soviet authorities banned it. Bulgakov's next play, "Zoe's Apartment," a caustic comedy about a Moscow prostitute, was also performed and then forbidden. In his "Purple Island," ("L'île Pourpre")—which the Théâtre de la Ville is presenting—the harassed author wrote of a playwright's conflict with the censor... to meet for the third time the same fate.

The celebrated Tatrov produced "Purple Island" at his Moscow theater probably less literally than Jorge Lavelli has at the Théâtre de la Ville, where the play within the play seems to be a slight burlesque of the Châtelet's frequent revival of "Around the World in 80 Days."

It begins with a worried manager begging a censor to attend a dress rehearsal of his latest creation, the work of a beginner. The play he has writ-



Scene from "Purple Island" with Laurent Terzieff (in white) and Michel de Ré (right).

ten is a Jules Verne adventure story with a social message. A band of British merchants invade a South Sea island and begin to exploit its inhabitants. They are defeated after many intrigues, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and voyages on the deep, but the censor will not pass the play. Why? Because the British must be shown as true brothers of the natives. So the ship—in the rearranged ending—sails back to a South Sea port, red banners fly-

ing and with everyone singing "The Internationale" and with the young author going crazy.

The present-day Parisian audience appears to enjoy the elaborate send-up of an old-fashioned presentation more than they favor the comment in the aside scenes. This is natural enough because the satire, though probably daring in Moscow in 1927, is now extremely bland. Only in the double performance of Laurent Terzieff as the tortured poet

is there something of the old indignation, but, compensating theatrically, the droll Henri Virlogeux is energetically on hand as the yes-man manager, Michel de Ré cuts up as a South Sea king and Olivier Hussenot is properly imperious as the dreaded censor who shows up belatedly and trumps out ideological matters.

As a show the Théâtre de la Ville version pleases, though the Bulgakov bite has been reduced to a friendly nip.

Dining Out

On the Fringes of Paris—A Bistro With a Difference

By Naomi Barry

CLICHY, France (UPI).—A plain-faced bistro, La Barrière de Clichy, which opened last November, already has enticed a steady traffic of swells to one of the more dismal suburbs that fringe Paris. The very ugliness of the neighborhood adds a small flavor of adventure to the excursion.

Claude Verger, the Barrière's chef and proprietor, was a traveling salesman for restaurant equipment for nearly 20 years. His route led him into some of the best restaurants of France. After showing his samples, Verger often stayed for a meal. Two decades of good eating prove that experience can be an excellent teacher, but Verger also developed his ideas according to his own palate.

Among his clients was Michel Guérard, whose Pot au Feu in Asnières was the first gastronomic beacon in the industrial ring around Paris. Guérard recognized in Verger a natural talent and encouraged him to buy a cheap, run-down bar in Clichy.

To indicate to the habitués accustomed to dropping in for a glass of red that a new era had arrived, Verger covered the zinc with bottles of chateau wine. The display got the message across to the former clientele. There was a second benefit. The new customers, alerted by Guérard and Jean Didier of the Guide Kléber that the Barrière was worth attention, were bedazzled by the labels and moved in for serious drinking.

A Minimum

The menu is held down to a controllable minimum. For economy, there is only one cheese, but it is the most desirable cheese on the market that day.

Verger prepares his own foie gras but, rather than risking being left with an unrepresentative rump and he serves it in an unexpected *salade de foies*. The foie is thinly sliced with the knife generally used for filleting sole. It is then combined with barely cooked green beans, bits of truffle, a few curls of fried salad, and a dousing of vinaigrette. This is a variation of a Fernand Point recipe. It is a happy marriage of elements generally not assorted and makes one realize that perhaps foie gras is too rich to be eaten in a thick slab on its own. *Les œufs Périgourdins* are eggs baked in small ramekins with a slice of foie gras and heavy cream. The Verger touch is to add a barely perceptible touch of lemon juice, just enough to neutralize the cloy of the cream.

I was sure that the *conard aux pêches* was going to be the usual disaster of duck in a heavy brown sauce with syrupy peaches. The meat of the duck was fat-free and almost crisp. The peaches were tinned but had the quasi-freshness of fruit preserved at home.

Turnips

The day that Robert Courtine, the French gastronomic writer, came for a trial, the staff was regaling itself on roasted rabbit with turnips. He asked for a taste and was so enthusiastic that the dish has become a staple. The rabbit had been roasted simply, following Verger's belief that contemporary man wants to go light on sauces. The method of preparing the turnips was a house innovation. They had been sliced paper thin on a "mandoline," a kitchen aid usually employed for potatoes Dauphinoise. Into a sauteing pan go the wafers of turnip along with cubes of smoked bacon, a nut of butter, and a bit of oil. Done in this manner, the lowly turnip is lowly no more.

The Barrière has a strong selection of red Bordeaux and Burgundies. The iconoclastic Verger serves them at cellar temperature.

"This garroche has a point," pronounced the Kléber's editor,

Jean Didier. "These wines have been reposing for months at 11 or 12 degrees. Who said it is better to shock them up to room temperature?"

Atmosphere

Clichy is on the outskirts of Paris but the atmosphere of camaraderie in the bistro suggested a provincial restaurant 100 kilometers away. Clients were discussing the merits of the mousses of *rouget* vs. the chicken with crayfish and exchanging glasses of fine wine between tables.

Verger is particularly proud of a staggering chocolate cake made with almond paste, entitled *L'Asnières Clichy*. (Homage to Michel Guérard.) This coupling of two miserable neighborhoods is an impudent take-off on a classic French cake, *Paris-Brest*.

Originally, the Barrière was to be called *Chez Rintintin*, a name supposed to beguile overseas visitors. For the moment, it is still lettered on the door.

However, Mrs. Verger, a dentist, was adamant. She was not going to be known as *Mme. Rintintin*.

LA BARRIERE DE CLICHY, 11 Rue de Paris, Clichy. Tel. 737-0515. Open for lunch and dinner. Closed Sundays. Reservations essential in evening. Average price without wine: 50 francs.

Arts Agenda

The first performances of a new violin concerto by André Jolivet are being given this week by the Orchestre de Paris under Zdenek Macal, and with the orchestra's concertmaster, Luben Yordanoff, as soloist. The first concert was Feb. 27. The program will be repeated Feb. 28 and March 3 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and March 1 at the Opéra. Yordanoff is stepping in for the Soviet violinist Leonid Kogan, detained in Moscow for reasons of health.

The Ballet of the 20th Century will present three different programs at the Cirque Royal in Brussels in the last half of March featuring the music of three composers—Mahler, Boulez and Stockhausen. The Mahler program, March 15-18, will have the first performances of "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" and "Das Lied von der Erde," with choreographies respectively by Dyanne Gray and Vittorio Gassman, while Maurice Béjart's earlier "L'éclosion du printemps" completes the program. On March 21, 24 and 25, Béjart's choreography to Pierre Boulez's "Le Marteau Sarras" will be repeated. Milan, will have its first Brussels showings. On March 22 and 23, Béjart's recent setting of Stockhausen's "Stimmung" will be repeated.

Vienna Orchestra To Tour China In March

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Vienna Philharmonic, under the direction of Italian conductor Claudio Abbado, will perform in Peking next month, officials announced today.

In what is said to be the first appearance of a Western-bloc orchestra in the Chinese capital since the Communists took over, the Austrian musicians will give two to four concerts of works by such composers as Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart and Schubert, beginning March 18.

Officials in Vienna described the expansion to Communist China of what was scheduled to be a concert tour of Japan as "sensational."

In a meeting today, the Austrian government gave the necessary approval for the orchestra to go to Peking, allocating a special subsidy of 1 million schillings (just under \$50,000).

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

Films

"A Reflection of Fear" and "The Creeping Flesh," a double bill of horror movies, are mediocre and pretty good, according to Roger Greenspan of The Times. The first, directed by William A. Fraker, has been "ponderously paced and fatally over-decorated," and "downright 'impressive'" and "downright good" performances by Sam Kelly, Kellerman and Sandra Locke do not help. "Much more fun, and also pretty fancy," is Freddie Francis' "The Creeping Flesh." Greenspan says, Peter Cushing and Christopher Lee play brothers, scientists, "both mad, but one is good and the other bad." The story mainly has to do with evil, which Lee loses under a microscope like "a disease germ," and for which he hopes to find an antidote.

Plays

"Endgame," Samuel Beckett's sequel to "Waiting for Godot," staged by André Gregory's theater company, The Manhattan Project, "offers two special views of the Beckett text, and both are interesting," according to Clive Barnes of The New York Times.

"It establishes the strange comic genius of Beckett (here, this is a human tragedy you laugh at and keep on laughing at until you bleed a little), and also the universality of Beckett by removing him from his Anglo-Irish-French anywhere-land, and giving him recognizable American patterns. It is a lovely production."

"Status Quo Vadis," at Broadway's Atkinson Theater, left the critics with mixed feelings. "Director Donald Davis is much obsessed with class in American society," according to Timesman Barnes, and in this way "may be making a valid sociological point, but it does not necessarily leave him with a viable play." The plot is an allegory about a "Candide-like hero" making it in a world divided into five social classes, says Barnes, and everyone wears his class badge on his clothing—ever underwashed.

"Fenêtre Legend," at the McAlpin Rooktop Theater, a revival of Ayn Rand's play of 1935, when it was called "Night of January 16," has "a terrific lot of courtroom but comparatively little drama," according to Barnes. "The courtroom atmosphere is markedly less realistic than Perry Mason," and the acting "not particularly good." The trial is that of Karen André, the mistress of a financial entrepreneur who has fallen to his death under unexplained circumstances. An audience jury is selected for each performance.

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition / DECEMBER 31, 1972

(In thousands)

ASSETS
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS \$ 1,769,322

FUNDS SOLD:
Domestic \$ 171,087
Overseas 1,293,744

Total Funds Sold \$ 1,464,831

INVESTMENT SECURITIES:
United States Treasury Securities \$ 501,308
State, County and Municipal Securities 1,070,061
Other Securities 207,616

Total Investment Securities \$ 1,778,985

TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES \$ 181,290

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS:
Domestic \$ 5,947,003
Overseas 998,747

Total Loans and Discounts \$ 6,945,750

PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT \$ 43,013
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES 97,766
OTHER ASSETS 188,007

Total Assets \$12,468,964

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

DEPOSITS:
Head Office—Demand \$ 3,341,434
Savings 1,339,329
Other time 2,256,118
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries 2,753,320

Total Deposits \$ 9,690,210

FUNDS BORROWED \$ 1,528,224
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING 102,852
OTHER LIABILITIES 286,346

RESERVES ON LOANS \$ 127,879

6% % NOTES DUE 1979 \$ 100,000

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value:
Authorized: 2,000,000 Shares
Issued and Outstanding: Series A \$0.03
Cumulative Convertible, \$0.50 Stated
Value—372,000 Shares \$ 186

COMMON STOCK—\$10 Par Value:
Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares
Issued and Outstanding: 17,253,875 shares 172,539

CAPITAL SURPLUS 393,800

RETAINED EARNINGS 71,928

Total Shareholders' Equity \$ 638,453

Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity \$12,468,964

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Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago • Continental Illinois Leasing Corporation, Chicago • Republic Realty Mortgage Company, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Atlanta • Continental Illinois Realty Advisors, Inc., Los Angeles • Continental Illinois Properties Advisors, Inc., Los Angeles • Continental Illinois Ltd., London • Continental EuroAsia Ltd., London, Tokyo • Continental Illinois (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong • Continental Illinois Venture Corporation, Chicago • Builders Financial Co. Ltd., Toronto • Builders Capital Ltd., Toronto • The Sovereign Mortgage Insurance Company, Toronto

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

KHD Profit Off, Dividend to Be Cut

Kloekner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) profit deteriorated in 1972 from 1971, making "a dividend cut for 1973 unavoidable." It ascribes lower earnings to declines in sales and extraordinary costs, particularly wages. Actual profit was not stated in the machinery and truck manufacturing company's preliminary report for 1972. In 1971, KHD reported after-tax profit of 218 million deutsche marks and paid a dividend of 5 DM a share. Group sales in 1972 totaled 3.43 billion DM, against 3.48 billion in 1971.

U.S. Firm Raising Gallaher Stake

American Brands Inc., intends to raise its ownership of Gallaher Ltd., a U.K. tobacco product manufacturer, to just over 80 percent from 67 percent at present. The U.S. firm will offer to purchase 10 million ordinary Gallaher shares at a price of 215 pence each. The total purchase price involved would be £215 million. The offer has been approved by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, a government supervisory agency, but is still subject to receipt of the necessary government exchange control consents.

Canada's Largest Oil Refinery Set

Shasheen Natural Resources Co. will build a \$308.5 million refinery at Comeby-Change, Newfoundland. The 300,000-barrel-a-day refinery will be the largest in Canada and will be the third refinery built in Newfoundland by the Shasheen interests. The agreement calls for Shasheen to provide \$40 million in equity capital. The export credit guarantee department of the British government will advance \$190 million, secured by first-mortgage bonds. The remaining \$78.5 million will be supplied by the Newfoundland government and secured by second mortgages. The agreement calls for construction, operation and ownership of the new refinery by Newfoundland-Edison Co., a subsidiary of Shasheen Natural Resources. The refinery will process Persian Gulf and North African crude oil for customers in the United States and Europe.

Peru Plans Trans-Andean Pipeline

Peru will begin construction of a \$235-million trans-Andean pipeline in May to carry oil from newly discovered jungle fields to the Pacific coast. The overall length of the pipeline, expected to be finished in January of 1978, will be 897 kilometers. Initial capacity is expected to be 211,000 barrels a day, and to rise to 354,000 barrels a day.

Chesebrough-Pond's Sets Takeover

Chesebrough-Pond's has agreed in principle to acquire Health-Tex Inc., a major producer of children's clothes. The plan provides for issuance of 0.55 share of Chesebrough-Pond's common for each share of Health-Tex. Based on the current Chesebrough-Pond's price of \$81.4, the transaction is worth about \$223 million. Final agreement is subject to approval of directors and stockholders of the two firms.

After Predicting Steady Growth

Experts Now See U.S. Economy Slowing

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—Only a few weeks ago most economists were hopeful that the U.S. economy would gradually edge up to capacity operations by late this year, and then continue to grow—at a slower, but still highly respectable, rate. Recent events, however, have convinced many of them that a sharper-than-expected slowdown is likely late this year or in 1974.

Hardly anyone talks in terms of a full-fledged recession. Most expect the setback to be mild. But the hope that the economy can move into 1974 without any jolts has largely disappeared.

The trouble, they say, is that things have gotten a little too good too soon. Alan Greenspan, president of the economic consulting firm of Townsend-Green-

span & Co., sees an acceleration of price increases as the economy heads into an "1-out boom" in the next few months. He expects the boom to begin to unwind in the spring or summer of 1974. Arthur Brickner, vice-president and chief economist of the Savings Bank Association of New York State, says that "both the boom and price-raising forces currently at work have probably reduced the chances that the economy can smoothly shift gears from rapid expansion to a more sedate and sustainable pace."

Money Supply Blamed
Monetarist economists, who contend that fluctuations in the money supply are primary determinants of short-term economic trends, tend to blame last year's over 8 percent growth in the supply. Last week Milton Friedman, University of Chicago economist and a leading monetarist, urged the Federal Reserve System to sharply curb monetary growth—and keep it at the slower rate. He freely conceded that such a policy might produce a "mini-recession" but said he felt it was worth taking the risk to curb inflation's pressures.

Wherever the pressures originate, they apparently are increasing. Housing starts, for instance, had been expected to begin tapering off late in 1973 so that 1974 would be a strong, but not quite as strong, housing year. So far, however, they do not show any signs of doing so. Housing starts last month surged 5.3 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 2.47 million units, the highest such rate in the past five months.

Auto sales are booming, and steel orders are climbing. Most importantly, in Mr. Greenspan's view, the rate of inventory accumulation is accelerating rapidly.

Swing in Inventories
The prospect is for an unusually large swing in inventories, of the sort that often accompanies a classic business cycle. The growing inventory demand, of course, is likely to put more upward pressure on prices.

Such additional pressure is something that prices do not need right now. Wholesale food prices began climbing in December, and the effects now are

EEC to Abide By Ruling on Canco Case

But Trust Unit Plans To Ask Wider Powers

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market commission "won't reopen the Continental Can case under the present circumstances," Albert Borschette, the EEC commissioner responsible for anti-trust policy, said in an interview today.

Last week, the EEC court of justice upheld Canco's appeal against a commission finding that a 1971 Dutch acquisition by the U.S. packaging firm violated the EEC's free competition rules.

The court left open the possibility for the commission to bring a new case, however. The court based its decision on an inadequate description by the commission of the precise markets involved in the alleged violation.

By better defining the markets, the commission could reopen the case. But Mr. Borschette ruled out such action unless new facts come to light.

Meanwhile, EEC anti-trust officials are planning to obtain approval from the council of ministers to implement a systematic control of mergers, Mr. Borschette said.

Such control should include a requirement that merging companies notify the commission of their plans before carrying them out, and authority for the commission to block mergers that are not in the public interest, whether or not at least one of the firms involved already dominates its market, Mr. Borschette believes.

Work will focus on developing a comprehensive merger-control regulation based on the Treaty of Rome's Article 235, Mr. Borschette said. This confers power on the council of ministers, acting unanimously, to give the commission authority that is not specified anywhere in the treaty but is needed to fulfill the treaty's basic aims.

Such authority will not be given easily, Mr. Borschette believes, even though the political atmosphere for some sort of merger control is good. In the meantime, he said, the commission will press on with cases that fall clearly under Article 88.

Stocks Take a Beating In Stepped-Up Volume

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—The stock market tried to rally this morning, but gave up the effort in the afternoon and prices closed with another substantial decline on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average registered a gain of 3.99 points at 11:30 a.m., but began sliding thereafter and finally closed with a loss of 5.87 at 947.24, a four-month low. The Dow's cumulative loss for the last six sessions is 35.74.

The morning rally appeared largely technical. The market has been sinking fairly steadily since the Dow touched a record high of 1,051.70 on Jan. 11. Rising interest rates and an uncertain outlook for 1974 have been cited as the chief negative factors.

Nobody in Wall Street seems willing to forecast an end to selling, and some brokers beginning to compare the market's persistent weakness to erosion that occurred in the first half of 1970, when the Dow sank to a low of 631.16.

The sole consolation appears to be that volume has not been heavy during the decline. Through today totaled 163.3 million shares, up slightly from yesterday's 158.6 million, but hardly sell-off proportions.

Blocks of Gimbel crossed ticker tape repeatedly, reflecting continued accumulation by Loews, which had indicated previously that it was buying. Gimbel presented one of the few bright spots on the list.

It climbed 1 3/4 and closed at 24 on volume of 389,300 shares, second most-active of the session. After the close, a Loews official said his company had bought most of the Gimbel stock traded today and had accumulated about 19 percent of the outstanding Gimbel shares.

Loews has said repeatedly that it is buying Gimbel strictly for investment purposes and has intention of trying to gain control of the department-store company. The official said today that Loews might continue buying.

Chesebrough-Pond's slid 2 to 86 1/8. It has agreed in principle to acquire Health-Tex Inc. The latter's stock lost 3 3/4 to 50 1/2.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.17 to 24.74, as declines in new advances, 885 against 2,000, turned over with 3.68 million shares compared with 3.68 million yesterday.

Eurodollars
Feb. 27, 1973
Bid Ask Chg
1 Day Fix ... 8 1/4 8 1/2 - 1/4
One Month ... 8 1/2 8 5/8 - 1/8
3 Months ... 8 1/4 8 1/4 - 1/8
6 Months ... 8 1/8 8 3/8 - 1/8
One Year ... 8 1/2 8 1/2 + 1/8

U.S. Industries
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 332.9 369.5
Profits (millions)... 29.51 25.18
Per Share (Diluted) 0.51 0.56
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,578.5 1,404.2
Profits (millions)... 88.74 77.92
Per Share (Diluted) 2.40 2.18
Warner Lambert
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 335.9 351.6
Profits (millions)... 31.95 28.19
Per Share (Diluted) 0.82 0.73
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,487.0 1,346.0
Profits (millions)... 122.66 108.1
Per Share (Diluted) 3.16 2.81
W.T. Grant
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 544.5 449.5
Profits (millions)... 35.73 31.05
Per Share (Diluted) 2.57 2.23
Indicated
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,844.6 1,374.8
Profits (millions)... 37.78 35.21
Per Share (Diluted) 2.70 2.51

U.S. Gold Stock Sales Foreseen by Volcker

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee today that the sale of gold by the United States could have a stabilizing effect on the monetary system.

Japan Sets Record Deficit In Payments

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—Japan registered a record balance-of-payments deficit totaling \$67 million in January, compared with a surplus of \$263 million in December and a surplus of \$196 million a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Although the deficit was primarily attributable to seasonal factors affecting exports and to a sizable outflow of long-term capital, the ministry noted encouraging signs pointing toward a better balance in the trade account on a continuing basis.

Japan's trade in January was in perfect balance with both exports and imports totaling \$1.788 billion. A year earlier, the trade balance showed a surplus of \$180 million. Exports showed a 16 percent gain from a year earlier, while imports advanced 32 percent.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade balance showed a surplus of \$700 million, down from \$724 million the previous month and down from last year's \$735 million monthly average.

The current account balance, which includes the trade, services and transfer accounts, showed a non-seasonally adjusted deficit of \$197 million last month, compared with a deficit of \$18 million a year earlier.

Japan experienced a \$781 million net outflow of long-term capital in January, compared with a \$302 million outflow in December and a \$375 million outflow in January 1973. The ministry attributed the stable deficit to investment in foreign securities, in foreign ventures and in the extension of long-term credits.

In addition, foreigners were large net sellers of Japanese securities last month.

The short-term capital account was in surplus by \$387 million last month, compared with a surplus of \$53 million in December and a surplus of \$465 million a year earlier.

Unilever Net Rises by 31%

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Unilever group's consolidated net profit rose 30.5 percent in the fourth quarter and 30.8 percent in the whole of 1972, the company said today.

Unilever Ltd., the British side of the Anglo-Dutch corporation, proposed a dividend of 5.92 pence a share, bringing the year's total to 11.02 compared with 11.20 in 1971.

Unilever NV's dividend is 4 guilders a share, making 6.71 guilders for the year compared with 6.20.

The group's net profit in the fourth quarter rose to \$22.5 million from \$24.9 million a year earlier. In the whole of 1972 group net profit was \$132.9 million, up from \$101.5 million in 1971.

Group sales in the quarter rose to \$286 million from \$279 million a year earlier, while the year's sales were \$3,542 billion compared with \$3,089 billion.

Unilever said that the profit improvement was general except for its meat group.

we look out ahead, this doesn't look unreasonable to me." However, he said, "this decision shouldn't be made by the United States alone," adding that "there is resistance to this idea," in some quarters.

He noted that "gold has been playing a role of decreasing importance in the monetary system and the trend will continue."

He told the committee that should Congress refuse to ratify the devaluation bill which the committee now is considering, "there would be a great deal of confusion in the markets. It would impair our ability to negotiate on monetary problems in the future."

Committee chairman John Sparkman, D., Ala., said that he expects to get the dollar devaluation bill out of committee Friday. He added he expects "no trouble with its passage."

Mr. Volcker told the committee that monetary reform must be linked with trade reform to stabilize the world financial situation. "I would also emphasize that changes in the monetary system must be—and I am confident will be—accompanied by reform of the trading system," he said.

"Fair exchange rates and competitive prices are essential to stability," Mr. Volcker said. "So are equitable trading arrangements and access to world markets. We are dedicated to achieving that objective."

Mr. Volcker emphasized that the increase in the price of gold did not mean the United States was putting more importance on the use of gold in the international monetary system. "His comments did not affect European markets, which had already closed."

"The present market price of gold is well in excess of both the present and the proposed official price," he said. "The wild speculative fluctuations in the market price of gold seem to me to point to one of the grave deficiencies in the use of that metal as a centerpiece of the monetary system."

Mr. Volcker said it would still take some time for the U.S. trade position to change as a result of the devaluation but the U.S. position has been greatly improved. He said the devaluation also emphasizes the need to deal effectively with inflation.

He also told the committee that "I would expect the improvement in the balance of payments to be showing through strongly by the end of this year and even more strongly in 1974."

He added that "this will, of course, come after some initial period."

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns told the committee that "confidence in our own economy will be strengthened if we set for our nation a firm and definite goal for the balance of payments, namely to end the deficit within a period of two to three years."

Gold Climbs, Dollar Eases
LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP).—The price of gold jumped \$2 an ounce in Europe today and the dollar weakened in some foreign exchanges.

Despite the jump, the price of gold is still far below the all-time high of \$95 an ounce set Friday. The metal closed at \$83.70 an ounce in London and \$83.75 in Zurich.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing international rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Feb. 27, 1973	Previous
ster. (15 per \$)	2.4663	2.469
Belg. fr. (100)	33.75-35	33.65-35
Den. kr. (100)	39.25-40	39.25-40
Deutsche mark	2.5690-92	2.5690-92
Danish krone	6.25-6.30	6.240-6.250
Escudo	35.50-70	35.25-30
Fr. fr. (100)	4.55-46	4.57-48
Gr. dr. (100)	4.55-46	4.57-48
Guinea	2.8745-48	2.8750-48
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Libra (100)	568.5-572.0	567-568
Libra (5)	568.5-570.0	568-569
Peseta	54.00-70	53.25-70
Schilling	20.25-30	20.25-30
Sv. krona	4.678-4.680	4.675-4.680
Swiss franc	2.250-15	2.250-15
Yen	364-365	364-365

At Paris: B. Commercial

GM Denies Speculation During Money Crisis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—General Motors vice-chairman Thomas Murphy told the Senate international trade subcommittee today the corporation "has not (speculated) and will not speculate in the world money markets."

He said the multinational corporation is aware of allegations that international companies triggered the recent monetary crisis that led to a dollar devaluation. "We are a manufacturer, not a speculator," he said.

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Net asset value per share: 31 1973 \$ US 20.75
30 1972 \$ US 24.72
31 1971 \$ US 24.72
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Leading Index In U.S. Rises 1.2% in Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The index of leading indicators, which often foreshadows broad movements in the economy, rose 1.3 percent in January, the Commerce Department reported today.

The December index, which preliminarily had been reported as a substantial 2.2 percent gain, was revised to show only a 1 percent gain, with all 12 components available.

Six of the eight indicators available for January showed improvement. There was a particularly strong gain in new orders for durable goods (up 4.8 percent following a 0.2 percent decline in December).

Contracts and orders for plant and equipment rose 2.8 percent compared with December's 1 percent.

The two declines were new building permits for private housing (off 8.1 percent against December's 11.1 percent gain) and the average work week for production workers (down 1.3 percent).

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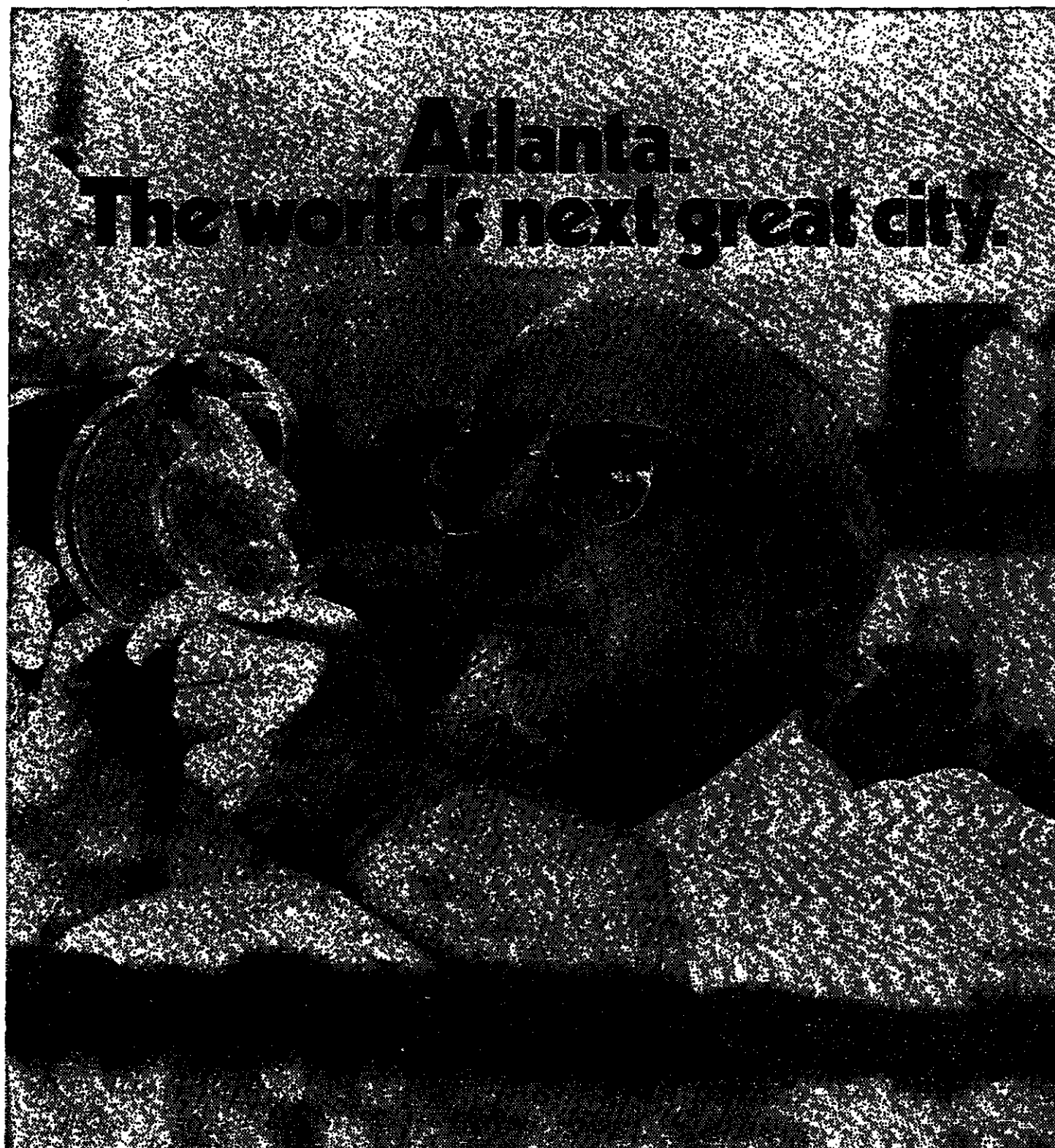
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For more about Atlanta contact Harold Carter, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 1337 Commerce Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA. Cable: Atlantafax

[illegible]

February 28, 1973

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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)		Israel-British Bank (London) Limited	
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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31.12.1972			
ASSETS		CR \$	F.F.
Cash resources		3.677.193.899	3.041.039.354
Secured loans and advances		55.874.489.975	46.208.203.289
Marketable securities		1.171.466.912	968.803.136
Bank premises and equipments		1.091.690.566	902.828.098
Other assets		8.028.374.383	6.639.465.615
		<u>69.843.215.735</u>	<u>57.760.339.412</u>
LIABILITIES		CR \$	F.F.
Deposits		33.635.115.110	27.816.240.196
on demand	27.025.099.680		22.349.757.435
time	6.610.015.430		5.466.482.761
Funds borrowed		5.143.233.611	4.253.454.196
Funds for financment		15.496.107.882	12.815.281.218
Other liabilities		6.857.280.878	5.670.971.286
Capital		1.800.000.000	1.488.600.000
paid up	1.620.000.000		1.339.740.000
unpaid	180.000.000		148.860.000
Reserves		3.366.958.207	2.784.474.437
Outstanding liabilities		3.544.520.047	2.931.318.079
		<u>69.843.215.735</u>	<u>57.760.339.412</u>

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High Low Last, Ch'ge	High. Low. Div. in \$ P/E 100s. High Low Last. Ch'ge		High Low Last. Ch'ge	High. Low. Div. in \$ P
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SINKING FUND REDEMPTION NOTICE

to the holders of

General Cable International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the terms of said Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of September 28, 1970 among General Cable International N.V., General Cable Corporation, Guarantor, and Irving Trust Company, Fiscal Agent, that General Cable International N.V. intends to and will redeem on March 30, 1973 (since March 31, 1973 is not a business day) by operation of the Sinking Fund provisions of said Notes \$1,000,000 principal amount of General Cable International N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof, which have been selected for redemption by Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement, as provided in said Notes as follows:

Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 bearing the prefix X to be redeemed in whole.

Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
4	231	344	530	657	932	2070	3282
5	232	345	531	658	933	2071	3283
6	233	346	532	659	934	2072	3284
7	234	347	533	660	935	2073	3285
8	235	348	534	661	936	2074	3286
9	236	349	535	662	937	2075	3287
10	237	350	536	663	938	2076	3288
11	238	351	537	664	939	2077	3289
12	239	352	538	665	940	2078	3290
13	240	353	539	666	941	2079	3291
14	241	354	540	667	942	2080	3292
15	242	355	541	668	943	2081	3293
16	243	356	542	669	944	2082	3294
17	244	357	543	670	945	2083	3295
18	245	358	544	671	946	2084	3296
19	246	359	545	672	947	2085	3297
20	247	360	546	673	948	2086	3298
21	248	361	547	674	949	2087	3299
22	249	362	548	675	950	2088	3300
23	250	363	549	676	951	2089	3301
24	251	364	550	677	952	2090	3302
25	252	365	551	678	953	2091	3303
26	253	366	552	679	954	2092	3304
27	254	367	553	680	955	2093	3305
28	255	368	554	681	956	2094	3306
29	256	369	555	682	957	2095	3307
30	257	370	556	683	958	2096	3308
31	258	371	557	684	959	2097	3309
32	259	372	558	685	960	2098	3310
33	260	373	559	686	961	2099	3311
34	261	374	560	687	962	2100	3312
35	262	375	561	688	963	2101	3313
36	263	376	562	689	964	2102	3314
37	264	377	563	690	965	2103	3315
38	265	378	564	691	966	2104	3316
39	266	379	565	692	967	2105	3317
40	267	380	566	693	968	2106	3318
41	268	381	567	694	969	2107	3319
42	269	382	568	695	970	2108	3320
43	270	383	569	696	971	2109	3321
44	271	384	570	697	972	2110	3322
45	272	385	571	698	973	2111	3323
46	273	386	572	699	974	2112	3324
47	274	387	573	700	975	2113	3325
48	275	388	574	701	976	2114	3326
49	276	389	575	702	977	2115	3327
50	277	390	576	703	978	2116	3328
51	278	391	577	704	979	2117	3329
52	279	392	578	705	980	2118	3330
53	280	393	579	706	981	2119	3331
54	281	394	580	707	982	2120	3332
55	282	395	581	708	983	2121	3333
56	283	396	582	709	984	2122	3334
57	284	397	583	710	985	2123	3335
58	285	398	584	711	986	2124	3336
59	286	399	585	712	987	2125	3337
60	287	400	586	713	988	2126	3338
61	288	401	587	714	989	2127	3339
62	289	402	588	715	990	2128	3340
63	290	403	589	716	991	2129	3341
64	291	404	590	717	992	2130	3342
65	292	405	591	718	993	2131	3343
66	293	406	592	719	994	2132	3344
67	294	407	593	720	995	2133	3345
68	295	408	594	721	996	2134	3346
69	296	409	595	722	997	2135	3347
70	297	410	596	723	998	2136	3348
71	298	411	597	724	999	2137	3349
72	299	412	598	725	1000	2138	3350
73	300	413	599	726		2139	3351
74	301	414	600	727		2140	3352
75	302	415	601	728		2141	3353
76	303	416	602	729		2142	3354
77	304	417	603	730		2143	3355
78	305	418	604	731		2144	3356
79	306	419	605	732		2145	3357
80	307	420	606	733		2146	3358
81	308	421	607	734		2147	3359
82	309	422	608	735		2148	3360
83	310	423	609	736		2149	3361
84	311	424	610	737		2150	3362
85	312	425	611	738		2151	3363
86	313	426	612	739		2152	3364
87	314	427	613	740		2153	3365
88	315	428	614	741		2154	3366
89	316	429	615	742		2155	3367
90	317	430	616	743		2156	3368
91	318	431	617	744		2157	3369
92	319	432	618	745		2158	3370
93	320	433	619	746		2159	3371
94	321	434	620	747		2160	3372
95	322	435	621	748		2161	3373
96	323	436	622	749		2162	3374
97	324	437	623	750		2163	3375
98	325	438	624	751		2164	3376
99	326	439	625	752		2165	3377
100	327	440	626	753		2166	3378
101	328	441	627	754		2167	3379
102	329	442	628	755		2168	3380
103	330	443	629	756		2169	3381
104	331	444	630	757		2170	3382
105	332	445	631	758		2171	3383
106	333	446	632	759		2172	3384
107	334	447	633	760		2173	3385
108	335	448	634	761		2174	3386
109	336	449	635	762		2175	3387
110	337	450	636	763		2176	3388
111	338	451	637	764		2177	3389
112	339	452	638	765		2178	3390
113	340	453	639	766		2179	3391
114	341	454	640	767		2180	3392
115	342	455	641	768		2181	3393
116	343	456	642	769		2182	3394
117	344	457	643	770		2183	3395
118	345	458	644	771		2184	3396
119	346	459	645	772		2185	3397
120	347	460	646	773		2186	3398
121	348	461	647	774		2187	3399
122	349	462	648	775		2188	3400
123	350	463	649	776		2189	3401
124	351	464	650	777		2190	3402
125	352	465	651	778		2191	3403
126	353	466	652	779		2192	3404
127	354	467	653	780		2193	3405
128	355	468	654	781		2194	3406
129	356	469	655	782		2195	3407
130	357	470	656	783		2196	3408
131	358	471	657	784		2197	3409
132	359	472	658	785		2198	3410
133	360	473	659	786		2199	3411
134	361	474	660	787		2200	3412
135	362	475	661	788		2201	3413
136	363	476	662	789		2202	3414
137	364	477	663	790		2203	3415
138	365	478	664	791		2204	3416
139	366	479	665	792		2205	3417
140	367	480	666	793		2206	3418
141	368	481	667	794		2207	3419
142	369	482	668	795		2208	3420
143	370	483	669	796		2209	3421
144	371	484	670	797		2210	3422
145	372	485	671	798		2211	3423
146	373	486	672	799		2212	3424
147	374	487	673	800		2213	3425
148	375	488	674	801		2214	3426
149	376	489	675	802		2215	3427
150	377	490	676	803		2216	3428
151	378	491	677	804		2217	3429
152	379	492	678	805		2218	3430
153	380	493	679	806		2219	3431
154	381	494	680	807		2220	3432
155	382	495	681	808		2221	3433
156	383	496	682	809		2222	3434
157	384	497	683	810		2223	3435
158	385	498	684	811		2224	3436
159	386	499	685	812		2225	3437
160	387	500	686	813		2226	3438
161	388	501	687	814		2227	3439
162	389	502	688	815		2228	3440
163	390	503	689	816		2229	3441
164	391	504	690	817		2230	3442
165	392	505	691	818		2231	3443
166	393	506	692	819		2232	3444
167	394	507	693				

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Miss Lynn 2d to Canadian

Miss Magnussen Leads World Figure Skating

By Marcus Ferrar

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Canada's Karen Magnussen, the Olympic silver medalist, made a good start in her bid for her first world figure skating title as she led the ladies' compulsory figures here today.

Matchmaker Wants Frazier To Meet Ali

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The matchmaker for Madison Square Garden disclosed yesterday he expects to negotiate a match with Muhammad Ali for May or early June.

In his dismay after losing his heavyweight boxing title to George Foreman on a second-round knockout last month, Frazier said his only goal was a return bout with Foreman. But matchmaker Teddy Brenner points out that manager Yank Durham once more is in charge of booking Frazier's fights.

"Joe made that bout with Foreman in Jamaica on his own, as a favor to a friend," Brenner said in the telephone. "Alex Valdes is a finder's fee from the Jamaican government, which unwrote the promotion. Since we came back to this country, Frazier conceded he made a mistake and told Durham, 'You're the boss again.'"

"Frazier could get fat waiting for Foreman to fight him again; George is in no hurry. He talks about fighting lesser opponents for a while, but Foreman cannot make big money easily like Ali. Foreman needs somebody (a proven attraction) in the other corner."

"Is Ali waiting and ready to fight Frazier in the Garden? All will fight anybody, anywhere. With him it is price. We have offered Foreman a bout with Jerry Quarry."

"In fact, I tried to make a Quarry-Foreman bout four times before Foreman fought Frazier. Four times Quarry said 'yes.' Foreman did not. I have again offered Quarry to Foreman since he beat Frazier and he is 'thinking about it.'"

Jack Kent Cooke holds the contract to a rematch between Ali and Frazier. Before Frazier's loss to Foreman, Cooke had hoped to stage it at his Forum in Inglewood, Calif. Now he is willing to salvage what he can from the somewhat deflated attraction by letting it go to the Garden, where he promoted the first bout March 8, 1971.

Frazier, of course, won that one by a unanimous decision after knocking down Ali in the 15th round.

Frazier already has resumed training and Ali is in fighting condition from 10 bouts since he lost to Frazier.

With 10 originals and 120.10 points, she was well ahead of her nearest challenger, 19-year-old Janet Lynn of the United States. Skating confidently and exactly, Miss Magnussen, 20, led from the first of the three figures, which consisted of a counter, a paragraph loop and a forward paragraph bracket.

She hugged her trainer when she saw one of the judges award her a 4.7—the highest mark in the competition—for her last figure.

"I am pleased with my marks, and I think I did as well as I could. That is the important thing," she said afterwards. "The last figure was definitely my best."

But Miss Lynn, the U.S. national champion from Rochester, N.Y., is by no means out of the contest. Compulsory figures are her weak point, but she is almost unchallenged as a free skater.

Switzerland's Karin Iken was in third place. Britain's Jean Scott, silver medalist in the European championships earlier this month, skated to 4th place.

She was just ahead of the new European champion, 16-year-old Christine Errath of East Germany. Miss Errath is a fine free skater, but she has a long haul if she is to challenge the top leaders.

Her compatriot Sonja Morgenstern, also a free skating specialist, was back in 10th place, and has not fully recovered from the injury which kept her out of the European championships.

A total of 28 girls were on the ice at 7:30 a.m. this morning to compete for the title held by the longstanding champion, Beatrix Schuba of Austria, who retired after her Olympic victory last year.

This year's championship should see the ladies' title go to North America for the first time since Peggy Fleming won it in 1968. All the other titles are likely to remain in Europe.

The ladies have their short program tomorrow afternoon and end with the free skating in the evening.

Gold medals are awarded for the first time in world competition for winners of both the compulsory and free skating sections in both men's and women's competition, and thus Miss Magnussen wins the first gold. Odeje Nepela of Czechoslovakia will defend his men's singles crown in compulsory skating that begins Thursday.

Bob Cochran Skis To U.S. Victories

JACKSON, Wyoming, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Bob Cochran, who last weekend won the slalom and giant slalom, yesterday won the downhill in the 1973 United States Ski Association men's championships.

Cochran, 19, beat his nearest competitor by more than two seconds with a time of 1 minute 58.88 seconds. Dan Rowles timed 2:00.85 for second place.

Frazier already has resumed training and Ali is in fighting condition from 10 bouts since he lost to Frazier.



COMPULSIVELY GOOD—Canada's Karen Magnussen goes through compulsory figure of world championships.

Argentina Soccer Gets Kick Out of Youngsters

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The reverberations of the young Argentinian side's 8-0 triumph in Munich are still with us. The success of a team with an average age of only 23 will confirm such critics of the Brazilian team as their old inside-forward Didi, now a manager in Turkey, who insists that the present side is too old to do well in the coming World Cup. Similar criticisms have been made of England and Sir Alf Ramsey, of Italy and Ferruccio Valcareggi, though a crop of Sunday championship injuries forced Italy to bring in a number of new faces for the party it took to play a World Cup elimination match in Turkey.

The excellence of such as the teen-aged Argentinian inside-left Alonso, who barely a year ago was playing for the junior international side in Cannes, may prompt other team managers to take a few risks. Alonso, according to his team manager Enrique Sivori, once such a celebrated inside-left, has a better left foot and higher prospects than himself. It is no small compliment from a man who was never upset at blowing his own trumpet. The only way to stop Alonso, he says, is to mark him closely, but how does one stop such extraordinary goals as the one he scored from an insidiously "bent," swerving free kick?

Many years ago, the manager of Manchester United, Matt Busby, when complimented on his success in launching young players, replied succinctly enough, "If you don't put them in, you can't see what you've got." The altered high match temperament is a mysterious thing, which often has nothing to do with age or experience. Some players effortlessly make the long jump from club to international football, others never make it at all.

England, after its recent, farcical 5-0 victory in Scotland, early in the success of Southampton's splendid young inside-right, Mike Channon, who volleyed a splendid goal. It was not his debut, which he made at Wembley against Yugoslavia in October in the most impressive way, promptly to be dropped for the next two matches. It was, however, almost calculated to demoralize a young player, but the modest Channon has survived it cheerfully enough. Flying back from Glasgow the day after the match, he was all unaffected good humor and ebullience. He won't easily be spoiled, nor is he easily overawed.

Italy can still produce endless young talent was shown the other night at Old Trafford, when a somewhat dull Anglo-Italian tournament match was brightened by the excellence of several of the Fiorentina players, who held Manchester United to a draw and not least of all the 18-year-old inside-forward, Antognoni, from Perugia.

I had already heard much of the skill and maturity of this young man, who made a splendid league debut earlier in the season at Florence, nor was I disappointed. He has superb control, originality, confidence and speed. With players such as these emerging, Italian football can surely afford to be optimistic. Another Tuscan who was impressive that evening was the 21-year-old center-forward Maechi, with his strength, admirable turn of speed, and ability to hold the ball.

Don Rogers of Crystal Palace

Seaver Gets \$140,000

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 27 (UPI).—The spring training camps came alive in Florida yesterday following the baseball labor settlement, and the New York Mets marked the occasion by signing Tom Seaver to a one-year contract for \$140,000.

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Indiana 112, New York 107 (Lewis 24, Kiefer 28; Paul 22, Carrier 21).

Dallas 82, San Diego 75 (Jones 22, Silas 28; Robinson 26).

Minnesota Pulls Away In Big 10

Confusion Reigns In Southeastern

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI).—While the Big Ten college basketball race was being virtually settled last night the Southeastern Conference title run was thrown into a tangle.

Minnesota advanced toward the Big Ten title by routing Northwestern, 90-74, while Wisconsin upended Purdue, 71-63. The victory left Minnesota, now 19-2, with a 9-2 win-loss conference record while Purdue dropped to 8-4. Minnesota thus leads by two games with three conference games left. Purdue must win its two remaining conference games to remain in the running.

Kentucky thrashed Alabama, 111-85, and moved back into the SEC title picture when Louisiana State upset Tennessee, 78-74. Tennessee, 12-3, must win its three remaining games to take the SEC title. Kentucky is 12-4 in SEC play while Alabama slipped to 10-5.

Ron Behagen scored 25 points and Jim Brewer and Clyde Turner hit 23 each as Minnesota cruised past Northwestern at Minneapolis. The No. 4-ranked Gophers started sluggishly but Brewer scored six straight points late in the first half and Minnesota was on its way. Greg Wells led Northwestern with 20 points.

Change Too Late

Kim Hughes and Leon Howard scored 19 points each to highlight Wisconsin's upset of Purdue at Madison, Wis. The Badgers had little trouble with Purdue's man-to-man defense, surging to a 16-point lead before the Boiler-makers shifted to a zone and bounced back into contention. Frank Kendrick led Purdue with 17.

Eddie Palubinskas scored 25 points and Mike Darnal added 21 as LSU tripped up Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. Palubinskas helped rally LSU from a nine-point deficit. Len Kraminski was high for Tennessee with 22 points. Elsewhere, Drought Jones had 26 points and 14 rebounds to lead 10th-ranked Houston to a 94-76 homecourt victory over Samford and Lee Gifford came off the bench to score 20 points and lead Oklahoma to a 78-68 victory over Colorado at Norman, Okla. Kansas State gained at least a tie for the Big Eight title by clobbering Oklahoma State, 91-67, at Stillwater, Okla., behind Steve Mitchell's 21 points.

Top U.S. Horse Syndicated for \$6 Million

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP).—Secretariat, 1973 horse of the year, has been syndicated for a record \$6.08 million, the man handling the transaction said yesterday.

"There are a few people left we are still talking to about the other shares," said Seth Hancock. "But the syndication is near completion. Each share will sell for \$190,000."

Mrs. John Tweedy, owner of 3-year-old Secretariat, will retain four of the 32 shares, he said. Hancock is president of Claiborne Farms in Paris, Kentucky.

The syndication price surpasses the previous high of \$4.4 million for Nijinsky in 1970.

"Mrs. Tweedy will receive all the money he

wins this year," said Hancock. "And Secretariat will be retired to stud by Dec. 1 at the latest. He wouldn't have been retired that early if Mr. Cheney had lived. But Mrs. Tweedy has to satisfy the tax people."

Mrs. Tweedy reportedly was forced to syndicate the colt because of a huge tax imposed on the estate of her father, C.T. Cheney, who owned Meadow Stables.

Secretariat will make his first start in the seven-furlong Bay Shore Stakes at Aqueduct, N.Y., on March 7, according to Mrs. Tweedy and her trainer, Lucien Laurin. After that, it will be the Gotham at one mile on April 7, also at Aqueduct.

Women's Tennis in Peace Movement

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—

The breach in women's tennis which threatened to keep most of the world's leading players away from Wimbledon and other major tournaments this year seems to be healed as American promoter Gladys Heldman has withdrawn her legal action against the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Basel Reay, secretary of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, said here today that he hoped this latest action on the part of Mrs. Heldman "would mean peace throughout the tennis world."

Reay added, "I am sure the international federation's committee of management will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Heldman has decided to drop her suit but at the same time I do not think they will be very surprised."

Mrs. Heldman had brought her action against the USLTA alleging violation of anti-trust laws following the association's threat to suspend members of Mrs. Heldman's women's International Tennis Player Federation.

Leading players in Mrs. Heldman's troupe include Margaret Court of Australia, and the two top Americans, Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals.

Whether there is complete peace, however, depends mostly on Mrs. Heldman's next move. Although she has dropped her action, she will still be called upon to pay the necessary sanction fees for her tournaments. If she fails to do this, then the USLTA could well carry out its threat to suspend her players, and this in turn would be supported by the international federation.

Mrs. King Wins

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).

Billie Jean King rallied from an 0-2 deficit in the third and decisive set last night to win the final of the \$25,000 Virginia Slims women's tennis tournament. Mrs. King, of Hilton Head, S.C.,

beat Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Casals earned the 2-0 lead when she first broke Mrs. King's service in the third set. Mrs. King, playing only her second journey of the tour after recuperating from a wrist injury for most of this year, gradually regained her strength to win in the decisive set.

Mrs. Casals missed a relatively easy overhead smash that would have won the 11th game and nar-

rowed the margin to 5-6. She

lost her game, set and first place when she later returned a volley into the net.

In the battle for third place, Australia's Margaret Court, who had followed courtwoman Leach Evans, 6-3, 6-0. Mrs. Court was playing with a taped finger on her right hand which she injured last night in a fall to a match with Mrs. King. The injury was not serious and Mrs. Court is not expected to miss any of the upcoming competition.

France, Not U.S., Is a Land Of Opportunity for Runner

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI).

Even though his smattering of French might not help him read the menu in some of the city's finer French restaurants, Marcel Philippe has taken a logical approach in his decision to compete internationally for France in track.

More opportunities for international tours would be available in France, the Fordham senior said yesterday. He said he felt frustrated with Amateur Athletic Union policy despite having won the 1,000-yard run at the AAU national indoor championships last weekend.

Qualifying for a 1976 Olympic berth in the mile also would be considerably easier in France than in the United States, he added. Philippe sees his future as a miler, despite having reached the finals of the United States Olympic trials in the 800.

Then there is the matter of dual nationalities.

"My forefathers came from Brittany," the curly-haired runner told the track writers association.

"I didn't feel my performance that day was because of any lack of desire. I was very psyched for the meet, but my body wasn't there. I guess I have an fragile balance," he said.

Philippe also said that if Tony Colon and Joe Savage, the Manhattan runners who had set a fast pace in the Met intercollegiate and finished 1.2, wanted to try it again, "Let them go ahead—I think I'm in better shape this time."

NBA Scoring

Archie	FG	FT	Pts	Reb
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3
Archie	87	58	338	34.3

ABA Scoring

	FG	F	Pts
Erving, Va.	740	289	1891
McGinnis, Ind. ...	730	443	1923
Issel, Kent.	737	401	1894
Cunningham, Car. .	636	481	1709
Simpson, Den.	587	330	1516
Jones, Dallas	482	295	1355
Thompson, Mem. .	457	443	1414
Wise, Utah	519	378	1425
Johnson, SD.	561	341	1315
Calhoun, Kent. ...	555	299	1432

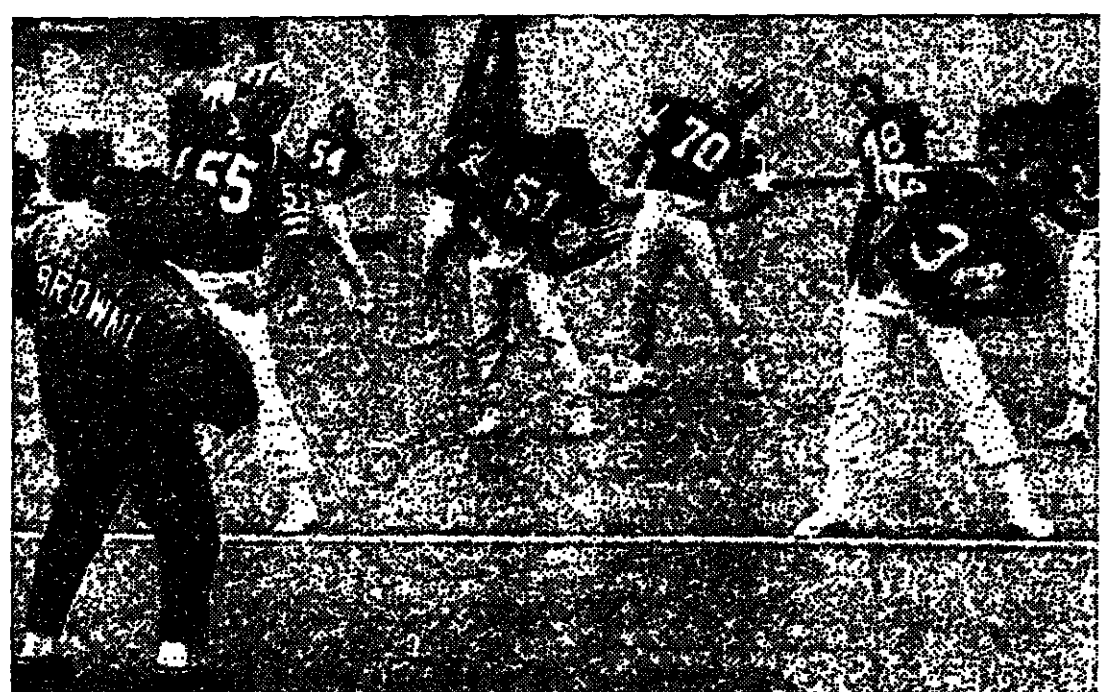
NHL Scoring

Exposito, Bost.	40	56
Clark, Phila.	30	87
McLeish, Phila.	37	40
Mukita, Chi.	24	53
Hull, Chi.	34	42
Rattelle, Rangers	34	42
Orr, Boston	18	58
Robert, Buff.	38	38
Diagne, Det.	34	40
Buecy, Boston	32	42
F. Mahavellich, Mont.	38	44

College Basketball

UPI COACHES POLL

1. UCLA	(24-1)	340
2. North Carolina St.	(23-0)	304
3. Minnesota	(18-3)	245
4. Marquette	(22-1)	243
5. Long Beach St.	(22-2)	181
6. St. Joseph's	(21-3)	177
7. North Carolina	(21-4)	177
8. Kansas St.	(19-4)	62
9. Houston	(18-4)	58
10. Memphis	(21-4)	58
11. Maryland	(19-4)	49
12. Indiana	(20-5)	49
13. Indiana	(17-5)	49
14. New Mexico	(21-4)	49
15. Missouri	(18-4)	49
16. Ohio St.	(18-4)	49
17. San Francisco	(20-4)	49
18. St. Joseph's	(19-4)	49
19. South Carolina	(19-4)	49
20. Jacksonville	(20-5)	49
St. Joseph's	(19-4)	49



NEVER TOO SOON—With baseball spring training just opening, professional football prevails at Cleveland's Convention Center. Cleveland Browns' head coach Nick Skorich puts his rookies through the drills. In the first row, on the right, is Oklahoma's Gregg Pruitt, runner-up in the Heisman Trophy balloting, and second-round draft choice.

Aide Is Loser in NFL Tampering Charge

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A charge of tampering leveled at an undesignated National Football League team by John Madden, head coach of the Oakland Raiders, was denied today by Ray Malavasi, a former assistant of Madden and the object of the alleged tampering.

Malavasi, 41, a one-time star guard for Army and former head coach of the Denver Broncos, had resigned from the Oakland staff last Thursday. "I turned in my resignation because the Raiders repeatedly had refused me permission to talk with other clubs," he said in Oakland. "I don't know where I'm going. I don't have a job."

Madden said Saturday made an official protest to commissioner Pete Rozelle charging that "blatant tampering" by an unnamed team was behind Malavasi's resignation. "We are not running a training school to develop assistant coaches for other teams," said Madden.

The Raiders have lost seven assistants in the last four years. One, John Polonchek, went to Green Bay last year and Rozelle ordered the Packers to give Oakland a fifth-round draft choice because of tampering in the hiring procedure.

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Indiana 112, New York 107 (Lewis 24, Kiefer 28; Paul 22, Carrier 21).

Dallas 82, San Diego 75 (Jones 22, Silas 28; Robinson 26).

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BONAPARTE (VO - DAN. 12.12)

ACTION REPUBLIQUE (VO - VOL. 51.33)

GIGAS (VO - ELY. 89.22)

MAX LINDBER (VF - PHIL. 48.04)

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